

THE ELEMENTS

OF THE
IRISH LANGUAGE,
GRAMMATICALLY

Explained in English.

In 14. Chapters.

By H. MAC CURTIN.



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TO HIS
EXCELLENCY
JOHN JAMES
DEVENISH,

MAJOR-GENERAL
IN HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SERVICE,

GOVERNOUR
Of the Citty and Chatellenie of Cour-
tray, and Chief of his honourable
house in Athlone Ireland.



Aving with much
labour and care fi-
nish'd an Irish
Grammar now rea-
dy for the press, I
durst not venture to appear in
publick without the protection of
a person of your Quality and
Merit,

THE EPISTLE

Merit, descending to you from your Noble Ancestors, both in England and Ireland, and principally derived from the Illustrious Families of ô Connor and ô Brien. I therefore presume to present this work to you, humbly craveing your favourable acceptance. This Essay will (I hope) invite many to arrive at a sufficient knowledge of this language, and encourage them to study the Antiquities of the Kingdom; and this, Sir, must consequently restore to light the Heroick actions of your foresaid Illustrious Ancestors, recorded in the Irish Annals.

When I reflect on the same, your Great Predecessors, so renowned

DEDICATORY.

known'd for their extraordinary Piety, charity and liberality, in founding and building churches, Abbyes, Monasterys, Colledges and free schools, to advance religion and learning, whose example you follow in relieving from time to time, as well religious as other people in want; I cannot but be well assur'd of your favour, which is the greatest happiness that can arrive to me in the pursuance of this undertaking.

The Catechism in Irish reimprinted and annex'd is most worthy of your Patronage, since it not only shews your bounty and inclination to your country, but also your zeal to propagate the
Reli-

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

Religion of your most Virtuous Parentage. This, as it is your end, so it was the view of R. Father Guardian Morphy, in getting it once more publish'd under your Excellencie's Name.

To proceed in the ordinary style of Dedications in makeing your Panegirick, I am perswaded wou'd offend you, therefore I shall conclude, by assureing you Sr. that I am with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's,

Most humble most devoted &
much oblig'd servant

H. MAC CURTIN.



TO THE
INGENIOUS
AND
GENEROUS
READER.



*After forty years study,
and many pains ta-
ken in learning the
Irish Language from
the most expert of my
time, meeting with several Irish
Grammars, but al deficient in many*

THE PREFACE.

Rules necessary, as well for the forming of sentences and pronouncing of words, as alsoe for finding the Keys of reading, and understanding the old Manuscripts, Histories, Annales, and Ancient Records of the Kingdom; am hereby moved to use al my Endeavours and Industry, to publish a more full and correct Grammar of the said Language, now in its decay and almost in Darknes, even to the Natives themselves. But I hope the generous Reader will pardon me, when he finds my Design to be no other, than to render it more familiar to the studious and other ingenious Gentlemen, lovers of Antiquity; that by little labour they might learn, how it abounds with such syno-
nymous

THE PREFACE.

nimous words and clear Epithets applicable to proper & Common Names, with the Arts & Sciences most brightly sett forth therein, which might induce such persons to bestow some pains & time to revive and improve it, and engage the curious to tast of the sweet streams of Oratory & poetry in the copious language of a long time neglected.

It may be objected by some Gentlemen that the flowers or best part of our Ancient Irish MSS. are lost, & what remain at present are not worth the pains of the ingenious Lovers of Antiquitie, nor likely to Answer the labour of learning, and searching the empty Cabinets of such a depredated treasury; But let them read the Exquisite Collections of the present
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THE PREFACE.

L. Bishop of Derry, in his Irish Historical Library, as alsoe the account of the writers of Irland Collected & published by the Hon.^{ble} Sr. James Ware, wherof many are yet extant, as the said Collections set forth, &c. And those objectors may believe, there are enough to furnish us still with Materials sufficient to revive and advance our Language & Antiquity; if Men of Note, Character & learning had taken the work in hand, which would open the road of generous Emulation for others to follow their steps in those waste fields now overgrown for want of Care to cultivate and improve the same.

THE PREFACE.

It is certain, most of our Nobility and Gentry have abandon'd it, and disdain'd to Learn or speake the same these 200. years past. And I could heartily wish, such persons would look back and reflect on this matter; that they might see through the Glass of their own reason, how strange it seems to the world, that any people should scorn the Language, wherein the whole treasure of their own Antiquity and profound sciences lie in obscurity, so highly Esteem'd by al Lovers of Knowlegde in former Ages, that swarms of foreign Students from al parts of Europe flock'd into the Nation to tast of, and learn the Arts and sciences therein contained.

I shall take leave to give my humble opinion of some objections which
the

THE PREFACE.

the industrious learned Mr. Lhoyd and others give against the old Irish Orthography, and in particular, where he says in his Preface to his Irish Vocabulary, that he believes, a New Method for the Irish Orthography would be much better and more easy for strangers to come to the knowledge of the Language: I answer, the Dialect, and Idioms of the Language necessarily require to keep close to its Ancient Orthography. And if those Gentlemen would consider the great inconveniences that would unavoidably follow the omission of initials and other letters in Irish words, they should not prescribe such Methods or Alterations: first, by omitting the initial consonant of a word (altho in their opinion it could be

THE PREFACE.

be well pronounced without it) the Radix is lost, and consequently the reader cannot arrive to the sense or Primitive thereof. Secondly if this Alteration, thus proposed and recommended, had been taken and practised, al our Ancient Histories and Poëtry would soon grow useles and altogether unknown to Posterity. Thirdly this omission would clearly destroy the true Dialect insomuch, that in process of time it would prove strange to the very Natives themselves.

I know there are some ridiculing wits, that condemn as vain and useles, the labours of those who would Endeavour to preserve this Language; but no wise or knowing person ought to take Notice of such Criticks. And there are many that take great liberty

B

in

THE PREFACE.

in talking after such a manner, yet some of the Nobility, Bishops & Doctors of our European Colledges, most Extensive Capacities in all kind of literature, are the most zealous in promoting the Language and preserving its monuments. I crave the favour and acceptance of the curious seekers of Antiquity and of all generous learned Students, to whom these my Endeavours may prove any way serviceable. For the promotion of our language, and preservation of our Ancient Monuments is the onely Aim of

Your well wisher and most faithful Servant

H. MAC CURTIN.

T H E

THE IRISH GRAMMAR,

OR AN

INTRODUCTION TO THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

FIRST CHAPTER

an. e. Eabron.

Of the Letters or Alphabet, called by the Irish

Uibgitin na gcordeilge.

In this Language there are seventeen letters, and are as followeth.

Figures.	Names.	Pronunciation.
A a	Alm.	A a. aw.
B b	ber.	B b. beh.
C c	Coll. cer.	C c. k.
D d	Orn ver.	D d. Deh.
E e	eaða.	E e. e.
F f	fean.	F f. f.
G g	font. ger.	G g. y greek.
I i	ioða.	I i. i latin.
L l	lir.	L l. l.
M m	Mrn.	M m. m.
N n	Nrn.	N n. n.
O o	Om.	O o. o.
P p	Per.	P p. Peh.
R r	Ryr.	R r. r.
S s	Srl.	S s. sh english.
T t	Teme.	T t. Teh.
U u	Un.	U u. oo english.

I have noted here two Names for *e*, *o*, *z*, *p*, and *r* which sounds sh English, *a* which sounds aw English. And *o* which sounds oo English; because they severally found as the last Name, and as is here noted through all the language.

h is often used in the Irish, tho not counted either vowel or Consonant, in either Irish, Latin, or English; but an aspiration only, and therefore omitted in the foregoing table of Irish letters. It is called in the Irish *uac*, by others *uac* *aa*.

K, *Q*, *V*, *W*, *X*, *Y*, *Z*, are seldom or never made use of in the Irish except *K*, which is sometimes written for *ca*, or *ca*, *Q* written thus *q* for *cu*, and *x*, which is taken for *ten*. When *k* is used in the Irish, it is called *collaim*, and *q* is called *collun*, or *cent*.

These seventeen Irish Letters are divided into vowels and consonants, called *gairde agus consanta*.

The vowels are five in Number viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, wherof three are pronounced always broad. *a*, *o*, *u*, and two smal, *e*, *i*, but more of these vowels after we have describ'd the consonants.

The consonants are twelve in number, viz. *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, there are three of these consonants sometimes doubled, as *nn*, *rr*, *tt*, *ll*; *nn*, *rr*, *tt* *nn* or *nn*, and *ng* which is called *macal*; tho they both be not of the same kind, yet they make a sound as if they were one joyn'd. And some call them a Dipthong, as we shall note hereafter. The said twelve consonants when single, do pronounce severally as is shewed in the foregoing Table, provided they be plain and without an aspiration; which the better to understand, you shall divide them into mutable & immutable. The mutables are such, as by the addition of an *h*, or by a full point thus (·) set over them, signifying the same, are aspirated; and either alter, or lose intirely the pronounciation, and are nine in number viz. *b*, *c*,
d,

d, f, g, m, p, r, c, and the immutables, which never are aspirated, nor do admit of an *h* after them; nor of a full point over them, but alwayes retain their own sounds severally, are three in number viz. *l, n, r*.

Some of these mutables, or prime consonants, when an *h* is added, or a point set over, as it is most common in prints & manuscripts of the four last centuries, become other consonants, which therefore may be called *Secundaries*, or *Auxiliary Mutes*; and others are annihilated, or intirely suppressed. The force, or pronunciation of each *Secundary Mute* is so different from the prime, that it requires a further Explanation.

When *b*, or *m*, is aspirated, each pronounce as. *v*. in the latin, yet the *mh* or *m̃* sounds much smoother, and lower than the *bh* or *b̃* as.

<i>briḡ</i> power.		<i>mō briḡ</i> my power.
<i>briṇ</i> sorrow.		<i>mō briṇ</i> my sorrow.
<i>briḡ</i> victuals.		<i>mō briḡ</i> my victuals.
<i>mīān</i> desire.		<i>mō mīān</i> my desire.
<i>mīṛn</i> sea.		<i>ṛōn mīṛn</i> to the sea.
<i>mīn</i> share.		<i>ṛō mīn</i> your share.

When *c* is aspirated, it pronounceth as hoarse & guttural, as *ch* in head, *mō cē* my head, &c.

When any of the broad vowels *a, o, u*, goes before *ch*, or *c* in the later end of a word, then the *c* is to be pronounced as the English *gh* in the word *Fought* as

mač out.
each horse, or steed.
cloč stone.
loč lake.
luč mouse.

And the same is to be observed when any vowel broad, or smal goes before it in the midft of a word, as

bacall crozier.

vicneromich misbeliever.

oocao twenty.

eniocao thirty.

But when a final vowel, and Especially an *i* comes before it in the termination, the *h* onely is pronounced as *Eich* horses, is pronounced as if written *Eih*.

When *o* or *g* is aspirated in the beginning of a word, or in the initial of the second part of the compound, each do pronounce as *y* in the English. As

Doncha^o Donogh. a^ooncha^o ô Donogh.

o^{ne} man. a^{ne} ô man.

Eniomⁱ action. moⁱEniomⁱ my action.

Eaig^oro^o champion. a^oEaig^oro^o ô champion.

In the compound called comⁱchⁱngal thus.

oⁱg^one a good man.

oⁱg^one black teeth.

oⁱg^one bad action.

geal^ogu^o white cheek.

But when *o* or *g* aspirated falls in the body, or later end of a word it hardly bears any sound, but divides the syllables, or cloeth the word. As

mo^oga choice.

mo^oga a slave or workman, a labourer.

en^oga lean, pittiful.

bu^oga victory.

When *h* is aspirated it is intirely mortified, and it is the following vowel carries the sound; notwithstanding the *h* must not be omitted, for it maintains the primitive sense of the word. As *a pin pen you liberal man.*

When *r* or *t* is aspirated, each do pronounce as *h*, as
coob side. *mo t coob* my side.
rrl eye. *mo rrl* my eye.

All words whose initial letters are mute consonants, require they should be alwayes written, and never admit of any of these secondary ones, neither can any word in such an order ever begin with an *h* as initial.

The letter *l* when an initial, or joyned with another consonant in the body of a word, or in the later end, is pronounced as if double, as long a ship; na colna of the body, *Domna* Daniel, &c. but it is better learned by the ear, than by any description that can be given of its pronunciation. When it comes in the body of a word with a vowel on each side, it is pronounced as in the latin, as *Solan* Salomon; *pilea* dropping &c. the letter *n* when an initial, or when immediatly it follows *r*, *v* or *l*, is to be pronounced as double, as *naam* a shadow; *neacta* snow; *ceana* the same; *geilnaam* a white shadow &c. But *n* being placed between two vowels, or in the later end of a word, pronounces as single in the latin. As *donan* an unlucky man; *doncom* idle, &c.

Likewise the letter *r* when an initial, or immediately subsequnt to an initial *r*, is to be pronounced as if double, as *rrig-rua* a red haired king, *rron* a Nose &c.

The Poets divide these consonants in to seven sorts or classes; the first called heavy, and are 3. viz. *b*, *v*, *g*, the second contains seven light consonants, which the Irish call *comraibea eadroma* and are these *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *l*, *n*, *r*, the third contains five robust, called *comraibea tinn*, as *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *rr*, *gg*, which last is called in Irish *maca*.

The fourth contains three hard consonants, called con-
rombea

romfoa cnuada, as c, p, t, the fifth contains five rough consonants, called conromfoa gabá, as ch, ph, rh, th, the sixth contains but one weak, called lag, as f. The seventh one barren, call'd ampro, as r.

When a substantive ending in ll or nn, is changed into an Adjective, it loseth the last letter, and is transposed into the body of the word, as ablaé, of, or belonging to apples; from aball an apple; abneadé, of, or belonging to Rivers, from abain a River, &c.

In the Irish Manuscripts of the first Class for Antiquity, these we call here secundaries, or Auxiliaries, have no mark of distinction above them, neither is the h added to any of them, except where it was also usual in the Latin; so that the studious in the Antiquities of this Kingdom, must in such Books, or old Manuscripts of Antiquity pronounce b either as b or v Consonant, as the sense shall guide; and so of the rest of the mutable Consonants.



THE SECOND CHAPTER.

An darda caibroil.

Of the Influence of Consonants upon each other.

THese Influences are of two sorts, as Eclipsis, called in Irish r̃ndiógab; and Suppression, called caoab. Eclipsis is, when a primary, possessive, or radical initial Consonant is by some other intervening Consonant quite extinguished, or annihilated, as to its sound, or pronunciation, as an tciall, our wit; where the radical, or possessive c in the word ciall, is extinguish'd by the g immediately preceding.

There

There are eight Consonants that suffer Eclipsis, or *an-bioḡad* viz. *b, c, d, f, g, p, r, t*, and are thus disposed:

<i>b</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>an mbeul</i>	our mouth.
<i>c</i>	<i>ḡ</i>	<i>agcāt</i>	in Battle.
<i>d</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>an ndānāḡ</i>	our boldness:
<i>f</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>an bḡeanān</i>	our land.
<i>f</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dḡeol</i>	your flesh.
<i>f</i> eclips'd by	<i>m</i> as	<i>mḡean</i>	my husband.
<i>f</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>tḡeol</i>	thy flesh.
<i>g</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ra ngānḡa</i>	in the Garden.
<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>an bḡean</i>	our pen.
<i>r</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>an tḡlat</i>	the rod.
<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>an dḡeme</i>	our fire.

Whence are thus written in the beginning of a word, both do pronounce as *ḡ*; but the last *c* maintains the sense, or signification of the word, as *an ccānāḡ* our friend, &c.

When *tt* are thus written in the beginning of a word, they both pronounce as *d*; but the last *t* maintains the signification, as *an tḡob* our side, &c.

Besides the former initial Eclipsis, there is another sort, called the Eclipsis of compounds, which the Irish Grammarians call *bātād conpmeāda*, viz. The drowing or Extinction of Consonants. And it happens when two Consonants meeting in the midst of a compound word, they so extinguish, or annihilate one another, that they become one consonant, or at least do allow but the sound or pronunciation of one.

When *b* & *b* do meet immediately in a compound word, so that one *b* terminates the one part, and the second *b* begins the second part of the compound, whether they be aspirated or not, they make but one *b*, as to sound or pronunciation, without aspiration;

as *rneab* a stream, and *bonb* violent, being joyned together, make, and pronounce *rneabonb*.

When *τ* and *τ* do meet after the same manner, they are pronounced as if one *τ*, as when *bnat* an out side garment, and *τirim* dry, come in a compound, they both pronounce one, as *bnatirim*. Many examples of this kind might be given, but I think this is enough to the ingenious.

Observe that the consonant thus drowned or Eclipsed must not be omitted in print or manuscript; for otherwise a great confusion would happen, and the true sense and meaning of the word could not be well understood. And so in all Eclipsis, suppressions, &c.

Suppression called *caoto*, the other kind of influence which one consonant hath over the other, is when a secondary mute is deprived of the force of its Auxiliary *h*, and thereby restored to its own genuine, and radical pronunciation, as if it had not been aspirated. Such a suppression of an aspiration, is done by another consonant of the same kind, or by one that is near akin, which consonant aspirated, when joyned immediately to it in the same word, or in the next adjoining, as *gonτan* wounded; *bhrub* a blak woman; where *τ* by the *n* preceding in the same word, & *ο* by the *n* immediately preceding in the other word, are preserv'd as if they had been without any aspiration; and therefore are to be pronounced *gonτan*, *bhrub*.

Consonants of the same kind capable of Aspiration, if placed immediatly after another in divers words; the first of them, whether aspirated, or not, suppresseth the Aspiration of the other. And *b*, *m*, *p*, do defend & keep one another mutually from an Aspiration. So likewise *c* & *g*, as also *ο* & *τ*.

The Derivatives of words are diligently to be dived into;

into; for there are some consonants, which differ little, or nothing in the sound, as ζ , c , and τ , ν , and to have a distinct knowledge of those, it is necessary to have a recourse to the Root & fountain from which the word is derived; and if in the Root it has c , in the Derivation it will have ζ , and if in the Root it has τ , in the Derivation, it will have ν ; for there is a certain affinity between c & ζ , so that they are often mutually converted into one another; as likewise there is between τ & ν . Hence we infer, that because the Substantive Ἰησοῦς a *Monk*, in the Nominative terminates in ch , in the Genitive it must alwayes end in gh . As Nominative Ἰησοῦς , Genitive $\text{Ἰησοῦ$ of the *Monk*. And in the Nominative plural $\text{Ἰησοῖ$ the *Monks*. Because Ἰησοῦς from whence $\text{Ἰησοῖ$ derives ends in ch . A Substantive in the Nominative ending in νh , has upon variation changed into th ; especially in the Plural Number, but so, that the th be transposed, being placed after the ζ , as, γλῶττα a *tongue*, Plural τῶν γλῶττων *tongues*; τεμεῖον *fire*; Plural τεμεῖα *fires*.

A Substantive ending in ll or nn in the Nominative Case, is often deprived of one of them, in the variation, as τεμεῖον a *Church*, or *temple*; $\text{ἱερά$ in *Churches*, in the Ablative Plural.

When the Particle $\alpha\eta$, $\rho\alpha$, $\omicron\eta$ or $\nu\omicron\eta$, is placed immediatly before a Noun, whose proper initial is ρ then a τ must be introduced before that ρ , and the ρ be deprived of its sound; but retained alwayes in the writing, least the omitting of it should render the word obscure. As $\alpha\eta \text{ ὀφθαλμῶν}$ the *eye*; $\nu\omicron\eta \text{ ὀφθαλμῶν}$ to the *eye*; $\alpha\eta \text{ ἀρετῶν}$ the *virtue*; $\omicron\eta \text{ ἀρετῶν}$ from the *virtue*, &c.



THE THIRD CHAPTER.

In this chapter.

Of the vowels, and their Nature, quantity, pronunciation & Orthography.

NOW we shall treat of the Nature of the five vowels, called by the Irish *Súgaíde* i. e. *sounds*; their quantities, and how they are to be pronounc'd severally in the Irish Language; and they are as followeth, *a, e, i, o, u*, wherof three are broad *a, o, u*, & two small, *e, i*, as is laid in the begining of the first Chapter.

From these five vowels, being joyned, or united together in sundry wayes, do arise thirteen Dipthongs, & five Tripthongs. The Dipthongs are so called from having two vowels in one Syllable, and are call'd by the Irish *deagfogaíde*, and are as followeth *ao, ae, ai, ei, eo, eu, ia, iu, io, eo, ua, ui, oi*. The five Tripthongs called by the Irish *tréagfogaíde*, having three vowels in a Syllable, are these *aoi, eoi, iai, iui, uai*.

The Irish Grammarians do distinguish these Dipthongs and Tripthongs by Names taken from the leading vowels of each Class; as *Áimairí*, *Eabáda*, *Icín*, *Uileána*, & *Oín*, as we should call in English, the four that begin with *a*, Apthongs; those that begin with *e*, Epthongs; those that begin with *i*, Ipthongs; those that begin with *u*, Upthongs; and the one beginning with *o*, Opthong.

These terms of Art, and the initial of each Class, are to be understood by these two following Irish verses,

Cheríne

Cherthe hamarchoill nioimian an,
 cois eabada for go cortcean,
 cois ipin mian an mian,
 Tri hyleana, is oin na haonan.
 E, attur gac eabada an,
 I, attur gac ipin lomlam,
 U, attur gac nlm nll.
 Ol, attur gac amarchoill.

The four Aphthongs na cherthe hamarchoill.

ao, moan, roan, a Sergeant, a Carpenter. long paoa.
 aoi, moan, Sergeants, roan, Carpenters. long paoa.
 ae, nae, the moon, conta, county. long paoa.
 ai, oan, an Oak, faila Pig-stye, or Ring. short geam.

The five Epthongs na cois eabada.

ea, bean, a woman, fean a man. short geam.
 eo, beol, mouth, ceol musick. long paoa.
 eoi, beoil, mouths, ceoil of musick. long paoa.
 eu, beul, mouth feun grass. long paoa.
 ei, gein, tallow, ceil conceal. short geam.

The five Ipthongs na cois ipin.

ia, riab, a mountain, ciab a basket. long paoa.
 iai, riag, a deer, liag a Phisician. long paoa.
 iu, riun, a kinswoman, triun three, sometimes long, &
 sometimes short.
 ir, Sirn, the River Sure, cirn silent. long paoa.
 io, mion, small, fiorn a man. short geam.

The

The three Upthongs na trí hyleáda.

ua, eua, an harbour, bua lasting,	long paod.
uaí, duain, a Poem, uain an hour,	long paod.
ui, fírl, blood, cýrl, a flye.	short geam.

The Opthong an óm.

oi, coim, a crime, toil the will.	short ghym.
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The long, and short quantities of the Dipthongs and Triphthongs, as they are noted above, must be always observed by the learner; but when the long stroke thus (/) comes over any single vowel, or Dipthong naturally short, the syllable where any or either of them, are so mark'd with the said long accent or stroke shall be pronounced long, as báir *Death*; nóir *Rose flower*; díir *two*; ceír a young Pig; nín secret; rgeál a story; céir wax; cíoir a Comb; coim justice.

Here the learner is to understand the power of the long accent set over any single vowel, or Dipthong short of Nature, and the same accent is to be observed in all such syllables as it governs.

From the Enumeration of the vowels, Dipthongs, & Triphthongs it follows that the vowel termination of all the words in the Irish language, are but these 22. following.

In	α, λά, a Day.		m, mη, silent.
	ed, πεαν, a man.		oi, coiη, justice.
	ia, ciaη, black.		eu, reuο, a jewel.
	ua, φαη, cold.		η, mηη, the sea.
	e, gñē, a kind.		uai, uaiη, an hour.
	ae, lae, of the Day.	in	o, clōo, print.
	i, nī, not.		eo, ceol, slender.
	ai, cail, quality.		eo, ceol, musick.
	iai, liai, a Physician.		io, cioη, fondness.
	eoi, peoil, flesh.		iu, pluē, wet.
	ei, cēiη, wax.		u, luē, a mouse.

The Modern make no use of *au*, *ie*, *oe*, *ue*, or *uo*, thō the Ancients had them all in use, as we find in the old Books of Antiquity.

No vowel is to be doubled in any one syllable in this language, as *ee*, γιē.

In words of two, or more syllables, regard ought to be had to the correspondence of the vowels; for when the last vowel of the former syllable is broad, the first vowel of the following syllable must be broad also; and when a small vowel comes last of the former syllable, the subsequent syllable must begin with a small vowel as *une*, (*wrong*) *a man*, and *one*, (*right*) are not alike; for you shall place an *i* before the *n* in the first syllable, to agree with *e*, the next immediate small vowel, in the following syllable. And this Rule is to be observed when two words are to be united, to make a compound; the first vowel of the second word is to be always regarded; for if that be a broad vowel, the last of the leading word must be broad. As the first vowel in *geal* *white*, is small, and the vowel *a* in *lām* *an hand* is broad; when therefore these two words are to be united to make both one compound word, an *i* must be added after the

α in *lám*, that it may correspond with the subsequent e in the other word when joyn'd; for we must not write *lámgeal* but *lám̄geal* *white handed*. So the 1 in *r̄l* *an eye*, must be taken away if you would joyn it with *gorn* *blew*, thus *r̄l̄gorn* *a blew eye*: but if you joyn *r̄l*, to *geal*, it remains right; and observe that the former syllable, or word is alwayes to be regulated by the later.

There are three Quantities in the Irish language. The first is when the long accent, or stroke which comes over a single vowel, or a Diphthong short by nature as aforefaid.

The long quantity *paod* as *mōn* *great*. *Deān* *a drop*, or *tear*.

The short quantity *gean* as *ton* *a shrub*. *Shean* *quick*, or *lively*.

The middle quantity *m̄cōnāc̄*, as *ton* *a wave*, *com* *odd*, or *a crane*.

This middle quantity is peculiar onely to *ll*, *nn*, *rr* or *ng*; for tho' this last be not a double consonant, but two link'd together, (as I said before) yet it sounds long, or rather middling in the later end of any syllable as *long* *a ship*.

The vowel α in the first syllable of any word, and in all long syllables, is to be pronounced plainly as *αalam* *earth*, *leanan* *a concubine*: but if it happens in the middle or end of a word (provided the syllable be not long) it is to be pronounced obscurely; so that its sound can hardly be distinguish'd from that of o or u. As in this word *boḡa* *a bow*. The vowels i & e short, in the middle, or end of a word, do sound much alike; but in long syllables, as also in the beginning of a word, each of them is pronounced plainly in its own proper sound. Every middle syllable, or the last of every polysyllable word, a single broad vowel, provided a consonant does not follow, & the syllable

syllable be not long, may be indifferently written by *a*, *o*, or *u*, as *bneátnuḡad*, *bneátnoḡad*, *bneátnaḡad* looking or beholding. Except compounds, in which the second word retains still its first syllable unalter'd, as if it had not been in a compound; for we do not write *teánbáḡad* or *teánbuḡad*, for *teánbḡad* a straight bow.

If a Dipthong (provided it be not long) contains one broad vowel, and the other small, in polysyllables, hold the last, or middle place of a word, it may be written by *ai*, *oi*, or *ui*, as *feáiro*, *feáoro*, *feáuiro*, they bow, or bend; but if the first vowel of that Dipthong be small, and the other broad, the word be written with *ea*, *io*, or *iu*, as *enrḡeáḡad*, *enrḡioḡad*, *enrḡiuḡad*, gathering. And if the word ends with a single small vowel, it may be written with an *e* or *i*, as *féilte*, *féilti*, welcome.

A vowel is often annihilated, or extinguish'd in the Irish, not onely as to its sound, but also in writing; first in the pronouncing of *ma*, *mo*, *mu*, the *a*, *o*, or *u*, is extinguished or annihilated, when the following word begins in a vowel; and the consonant *m* is immediately joyned to the initial vowel of the following word, as *méádan* my face; & not *mo éádan*; *muḡ* my breast; and not *mo uḡ*. Likewise it is to be extinguish'd before words beginning with *f*; as *mfeá-rḡ* my beard; *mfeár* my husband; and not *mo feá-rḡ*, *mo feár*. The same is to be observ'd in the Preposition *to*, as *Deámond to Edmond*, *deáron to a man*.

When *to* is a Pronoun, the *o* is chang'd into *e*, as *teáran* your face; *tefeár* your husband. Beware you never write *heáran* or any such; as the unskilfull often do; but more of this hereafter. Likewise the vowel *a*, in the Article *an*, when any of these Prepositions, *o*, *to*, *po* or *fa*, immediatly goes before, it is extinguish'd or annihilated, for its not proper to speak or write *o*

an baile from the town, to an áit to the place; nor fō, nor fa anccoill under the wood; but ón baile, ón áit, ton baile, ton áit, fōnccoill, fānccoill.

m and o in the Pronouns mo and to, their vowels being extinguis'd, do joyn immediatly to their precedent Prepositions, as amlám, *in my hand*; do lám, *in your hand*; too lám, *to your hand*. But if the Preposition to which the Pronoun to is joyn'd after that manner, be placed before a word begining with a vowel, or with an f preceding a vowel, it will change o into e, as to tēadé, *to your Cloaths*; But it is otherwise, if the Preposition precedes a Consonant, as too írīl, *to your eye*. More of this hereafter.

It is very singular in the Irish language, that it has some Nouns, which consist of single vowels, as a, *a bill, or ascent*; it signifies likewise a Carr, or Chariot; e, *wretched or miserable*, i, *low or shallow*, also *an Island*; and o, which signifies *an ear*; but very few I can find of this sort.



THE FOURTH CHAPTER.

An ceathnámh Cairbail.

Of the Parts of speech, & first of the Article.

THe Parts of speech in the Irish language are seven, viz.

Noun & Article.	amm ag ar 2lymciogál	the ancients had.	Noun, called focal.
Pronoun.	fonáim.		Pron., íaim begla.
Verb.	byéitín.		Verb. Peayra.
Conjunction.	coiméingál.		And here, we shal fol-
Preposition.	Néimugab.		low the most skilfull in
Adverb.	íaimbéayla.		the language amongst the modern.

The

The Ancients called all words besides the Nouns & Verbs *ἄρτιμὲν*, which is now by the Modern Grammarians appropriated to the Preposition and Adverb. An Article is a word, which by it self signifieth nothing, yet placed before another word, doth determine its signification.

There are several kinds of Articles, some are Nominals, some verbals, some Adverbials, some Pronominals and some Interrogatives. The Nominal Articles are those that are joyned to Nouns, as *α, ο, ὁ & αἱ*, whose chief is *αἱ*, and which determines the Nouns to which it is prefixed, to signify some thing, as *ἄνθρωπος αἱ ἦν*, *the man came*; *ἡμεῖς αἱ ὄν*, *the woman came*; not every man or every woman, but a certain one. *αἱ* is the Article equivalent to the English *the*; but as the latins have no Article that would answer the Article *αἱ*, so there is not any in the Irish that answers to the English *a*; for when the English say, *a man came*, the Expression in Irish is, *ἄνθρωπος ἦν*; but, *the man came*, is, *ἄνθρωπος αἱ ἦν*.

This Article *αἱ* adheres to its substantives in all the Cases excepting the Vocative; but being placed before a Dative or Ablative, the Preposition *πρὸς, ο, ὑπὲρ* or some other comes before it; so that, as in the foregoing Chapter observed, the *αἱ* only remains, as *πρὸς ἄνθρωπον*, *to the man*; In the Genitive singular of the Feminine Gender, and in the whole Plural Number of what ever Gender, it makes *αἱ*, in the rest, it makes *αἱ*, as in the Nominative singular; by which we see, that this Article *αἱ* may be declin'd thus.

an an an an an an	amm, an fí.	an an an an an an	amm, na fí.
	the man.		the men.
	gem, an fí.		gem, na b fí.
	of the man.		of the men.
	taban, don fí.		taban, dona fí.
	to the man.		to the men.
an an an an an an	gíanac, an fí.	an an an an an an	gíonan, na fí.
	the man.		the men.
	ganmac, a fí.		ganm, a fí.
	o man.		o men.
	diobál, ón fí.		diobál, óna fí.
	from the man.		from the men.

But if the Noun be of the Feminine Gender, then in the Genitive singular it makes *na*, as Nominative *an éor*, the foot; Genitive *na éor*, of the foot; Dative *don éor*, to the foot; Accusative *an éor*, the foot, &c.

The Article *o* joined to a proper Name, in the Genitive Case, makes the Name to be a Sirname, as *o Neill*, *o O'máil* &c.

The Article *gac* each or every, signifies universality, as *gac nór*, every man; *gac b'án*, every woman; *do gac mór*, to each woman.

The Article *ar* joyn'd to a Noun, signifies an affirmative, and it seems to supply the place of a Copulative, as *ar maí an nór*, this thing is good; the said Article is not changed by Cases, but by tenses; for tho' it be *ar* in the present tense, it makes *buó* in the Future, and *oabá* in the pretertense; as *buó maí an nór*, this thing will be good; if the Consonant *m* in *maí* be aspirated thus: *buó m'á an nór*, it signifies, this thing was good: and so the Aspiration over the *m* changeth the future into the pretertense. The Negative of the Article *ar*, is *ní*, in the present and future tense; but in the pretertense *ní* is changed into

into *níon*, thus: *ní maic an níore*, *this thing is not good*; *ní buó maic an níore*, *this thing will not be good*; *níon maic an níore*, *this thing was not good*; but when the Relative *qui, qua, quod* is understood in an affirmative preposition, the Article *ar* may be changed into the future tense in *bur*, as *an te bur fshn*, *he, who will be the better man*; likewise the Negative *ní* upon several occasions is changed into *nae*, as *deirim nae fshn*, *Is ay not better*; the affirmative wherof, viz. *ar*, is express'd, by changing it into *gun*, as *deirim gun fshn*, *Isay it is better*, but if it imports the pretertense, *nae* is to be changed into *nan*, as *deirim nan bpeam*, adding a *b* to the *p*, *deirim gun bpeam*, or *gun ab bpeam*.

There are other Articles call'd verbal, in Irish call'd *Anticogal briathramail*, which are placed before Verbs, as *do, da, do, a, ní, na, nae, nan, naean*. Of which some are Negatives, some affirmatives, *ní, nan, nae, na, naean*, are Negatives: *do, da, a*, are affirmatives, as *do gnim*, *I do*; *ní deánaim*, *I do not*; *do rimeas*, *I have done*; *ní deánas*, *I have not done*; *doñanc*, or *do doñanc me*, *I saw, or have seen*; *ní faeas*, *I have not seen*; *doñanc*, *he said*; *ní doñanc*, *he did not say*; *Acám*, *I am*; *ní bpeal*, *he is not*, &c.

Other Articles are Adverbial, as *go*, and *a*, the Article *go*, when before an Adjective, makes it an Adverb, as

<i>go maic</i> , well.	<i>go cealgas</i> , deceitfully.
<i>go hól</i> , ill.	<i>go luait</i> , quickly.
<i>go ceart</i> , justly.	<i>go haineac</i> , circumspectly.

Adverbs of time and place have alwayes the Article *a* annex'd to them; as

<i>Amas</i> , to day.	<i>Ambladna</i> , this year.
<i>Ané</i> , yesterday.	<i>Anon</i> , eastwardly.
<i>Amánae</i> , to morrow.	<i>Anan</i> , westwardly or from the west.

The Interrogative Articles are *An*, *anba*, *nan*, *na-
can* &c. The Article *An* is joyn'd to Verbs in the pre-
sent & future tense; but in the pretertense, it is so-
metimes *An*, sometimes *nan*, as *An mbuailfe*, *will he
strike*? *An mbuailfean* *does he strike*? *nan buail* *did he
not strike*? *An* is placed before Nouns, when the
question is in the present tense; but if it be in the
future tense, it must be *anba*, and if in the preter-
tense, *nan*. To these affirmative Articles do correspond
other Negatively interrogative Articles, as *nae*, *nae-
ba*, *nan*, *naean*; the Negative *nae* alwayes corres-
ponds to the affirmative *An*, as *An bfezfe*? *nae bfezfe*?
An mbia? *nae bia*? *An naib*? *nae naibe*? The Ne-
gative *naeba* corresponds to the affirmative *anba*, as
An bamar? *nae ba mar*? And the Negative *nan* or
naean answers to the Affirmative *nan*; as *nan buail*?
naean buail? There are some Interrogative Articles
double; as *anba*, *boba*, &c.

There are besides these, other Interrogatives, of
which some are enumerated in the following Irish
verse. The Ancient Grammarians allow'd but of seven
absolute Interrogatives, and are these that follow;

Pradparrde na bpocal ceaf,
Com? carde? cnead? if cionaf?
Crò? cia? no cáit adpirl
Peaf? if áit an iappard.

<i>com,</i>	when?	<i>crò,</i>	why?
<i>carde,</i>	wherefore?	<i>cia,</i>	who?
<i>cnead,</i>	what?	<i>cáit, nó, cá áit</i>	where?
<i>cionaf,</i>	how?		

THE FIFTH CHAPTER.

Anr̄ḡeas̄ c̄abroil.

Of the form and figure of Nouns.

A Noun, in Irish *Am̄m*, is a part of speech, signifying something, changeable in Number & Case. Nouns have their form and figure. The form of a Noun is to be either primitive, or derivative, for all nouns are either the one, or the other. Such nouns are primitive, which do not derive from any other word, as *craoib̄*, a tree, *clōc̄*, a stone. Such are derivative, as do derive from some other word, as *craoib̄dār̄*, *arboreity*, *clōc̄āc̄o lapidity*. Of the derivative Irish nouns, or words, some do take their derivations from other languages; but are not as frequent in the Irish as in other Idioms; the Irish being almost elegant, independent, copious, and ancient language, which doth not easily admit of mixtures: but the Nouns that take their Derivations from words of the same language, are very many; for Nouns do sometimes derive from verbs, and verbs from Nouns; words thus deriving from other Irish words are of divers sorts: for some are call'd assimilatives or assimilations, in Irish *sāml̄ūḡāo* or *sāml̄ūḡeār̄*. Others are call'd augmentatives, because they import a multitude, or multiplication, in Irish *lōm̄ūḡāo* or *lōmādāml̄ār̄*. Others are called diminutives; because they signifie a minoration or a lessening, in Irish *ōib̄ḡāo* or *bēḡāo*, or *lāḡūḡāo*. Others are official or artificial Nouns, signifying some office, art or action. And others are abstract.

Sāml̄ūḡāo or the assimilative Noun is of three sorts, viz. *tul̄sāml̄ūḡāo*, *sāml̄ūḡāo āmāil*, and *lōm̄sāml̄ūḡāo*.

Tul̄sām̄

Cul *amlúghaó* is so call'd, because it precedes the rest; for *cul* signifies the front or beginning of a thing. This *culamlúghaó* is found, by adding *ta* or *da* to the Nominative singular or to the Genitive plural of the primitive word, as *bhíta* & *bánda* Feminine; *fhíta* & *fearda* Masculine. It is never done of any Genitive plural encreasing above the Nominative, or where there is a transposition of the final consonant, as *foḡ-lúḡe* a destroyer, which in the Genitive plural makes *foḡ-lúḡeada*. *Samlúghaó amail* is found by adding the word *amail*, like to the Genitive plural of the primitive or principal word, taking away its final syllable or vowel; and from the addition *amail*, it is called *Samlúghaó amail*, as *seabac amail* hawk-like; from *Seabac* a hawk, and *amail* like; *cog amail* warlike; from *coga* war, and *amail*; *bnóte amail* brutish; *coillte amail* woody, or woodlike, from *coill* a wood.

Ionamlúghaó is found by adding *m* or *ion*, to the beginning of the Genitive singular from whence it is called *ionamlúghaó*, as *infin* fit for an husband; or marriageable; *ionmíná* fit for a wife; *ionaim* fit to bear arms, &c.

Such Derivative Nouns as denote a multitude, and are called *ionmíná* i. Augmentatives, are found; first, by substracting the last syllable, viz. *ib* or *aib* from the Dative plural of the principal Noun, and substracting *aé* or *eaé* into its place, as *toirteadé* fertile or fruitful or abounding in fruit; from the Dative plural *toirtib* or *toircaib*, fruit. So *eaéadé*, rich in horses; from *eaéaib*, horses, in the Dative plural. Secondly by adding *man* or *maí* to the Nominative singular of the principal word, as *féonman* abounding with wine; from *féon* wine, and *man* which denotes plenty. *feolman* abounding with flesh, &c.

The diminutive or minorative Nouns, call'd *oirbhgaó* or *laḡaḡaó*, are of three sorts, or Terminations;

nations; for some do end in *ín*, others in *án* or *éan*, and others in *óg* or *eog*; the first properly called by the Irish *oirbeagad*. i. e. despective or diminutive: The second sort are called *bráirne oirbeagad*, *kinsfolks* or near a kin to the diminutives; and the third *Sun-oirbeagad*, *kinswoman*, or Relative to the diminutives or despectives. The Diminutives of the first sort are found by adding the syllable or Article *ín* sometimes to the Nominative singular of the principal Noun: as *firín*, a little man; from *fir* a man & *ín* which denotes little or small; so *beanín* a little woman, from *bán* a woman, and *ín*. Sometimes they are form'd of the Nominative plural and *ín*, as *crúllín* a little nut; from *crúll* a wood and *ín*. Sometimes of the Dative plural, by placing *ín* instead of its last syllable; as *tarraingín* a little nail; from *tarraingib* & *ín*. And sometimes, if the Noun Ends in a short vowel, by substracting this vowel, *ín* may be plac'd in its place, and so diminish'd, as *caílín*, a maid servant or little country Girl; from *caile*, a clownish country woman.

The Diminutives that end in *án* or *éan*, are chang'd and formed of the last syllable of the principal Noun, in the Dative plural, as *arib*, *rib* or *ib*, changed into *án* or *éan*: as *tulcán*, a little hill or hillock; from *tulcárib* hills: *crúlléan*, a small torch; from *crúllrib* torches. The Diminutives that finally end in *óg* or *eog*, are formed by changing the last syllable of the principal Noun, in the Dative plural into *óg* or *eog*: as *turlog* a little leap or jump, from *turrib*, a jump or skip and *óg*. *Orlleog*, a little leaf; from *orllib*, leaves and *eog*.

The Official or Artificial Nouns Derivatives are formed by adding *aróe*, *ribé*, *róe*, *aró*, *aríe* *óin* or *eoin*, to their principals: as *garóribé*, a thief, from *garórib* theevings.

rnám, ðe, a swimmer,		rnám, swimming.
cor, ðe, a footman,		cor, a foot.
fo, ðe, a robber.		fo, robbery.
bri, ðe, a glutton,	from	bri, a belly.
real, ðe, a hunter.		real, hunting.
cláir, ðe, a harper,		cláir, an harp.
dróm, ðe, a drummer;		dróm, a drum.
ú, ðe, a cotner.		ú, cotning.

Finally the derivative abstracts, called in Irish *Anma-
na gемеаmna*, are deriv'd in Irish, as well as in latin
from their respective *concretum*. i. e. *bunús*; and do
commonly end in *ta*, *ta* or *act*: as *banda*, *effemina-
cy*, from *banda*, *effeminate*, *ph*, *manhood*, from *pe-
an*, *manly*; *di*, *godliness*, from *di*, *godly*. *ne*.

As for the Figure of Nouns, it is the most universal
accident or affection of dictions, according that Irish
saying, *ai* *generalta an focail*. *fi* i. e. figure,
is the general accident of words. Figures of Nouns,
are two sorts: one is called *fi* *conanana*. i. e. *fi-
gura simplex*, a simple or single figure: the other *fi-
ra composua*, *fi* *coméoin*, a compound figure.
A Noun or Diction of a single figure is that, which
is not compounded or made of two, or more words,
whether significative or not: as *lám*, *an hand*; *cor*, *a
foot*; *ceán*, *a head*; *gní*, *the sun*; a noun of a compound
figure is that which is compounded of two or more
words: as *gealám*, *a whitehand*; from *geal* *white* and
lám, *an hand*. Nouns or Dictions of a compound figu-
re, are of two sorts, the one called *comfocal*, the
other *gnem comfocal*; *comfocal* is a Noun or Diction
compounded of two words, each signifying some-
thing, by it self, and alone, as *gní* *a sunny stream*;
gealám, *a white hand*; *gnem comfocal* is a diction com-
pounded of two words, the one by it self signifies
nothing,

nothing, and the other significative by it self separated from the other: as *drömbuðan*, *indurable* or *unlasting*;

<i>ðeazörne</i> , a good man.	compo- unded of	ðeaz ðeiz cöim.	and	örne. öfn. geal.
<i>ðeizöean</i> , a good woman.				
<i>cöimgeal</i> , as white.				

There are many of these insignificant words compounded with significative words, but when joyned, they signifie something.

FR. Francis Mulloy calls e'm confignificative particles, and enumerates about thirty, which are as followeth: *Am, an, at, com, ðaz, ðeaz, önoð, do, di, ear, eao, e, feil, fo, m, im, mi, nm, on, prüm, nem, na, no, ro, rit, tim, tan, tuat, ur*. Observe that you shall add a broad or smal vowel to any of them to agree with the word to which it is to be Joyn'd; for its a general Rule, that the former word of any compound, must be regulated by the later; some of the above are thus compounded:

amöeom, unwillingly.
antnät, unseasonable.
atöabail, retaking.
comðear, as handsom.
ðazmörne, good people.
ðeazöad, a good souldier.
önoðunöun, a bad cast.
ömörnte, hard to be taught.
öisöfögað, violent.
earcainöf, enmity.
earlamte, distemper.
eaoamögn, unfast.
eaccnuad, unhardy.
feilöiom, a bad action.
ðeazörne, a naughty man.
foizliocar, mean prudence.

móéanta,	fit to be done.
iombuallad,	striking or beating a bout.
miciall,	folly.
míocáiníof,	want of friendship.
nímtíno cáineac,	merciless.
neimílic,	unwise.
óimbeánac,	forehorned.
prínceall,	chief understanding.
príomáobán,	first cause.
reámnárote,	fore said.
reimíneáry,	fore seeing.
ríocáiníof,	much friendship.
roiclíroé,	very active, expert.
rognádaé,	amiable,
ritéaalgaé,	still deceitfull.
ríoméuaint,	a friendly visit.
tuaitéleas,	ignoble craft.
ryníríoll,	very humble.
unígnáda,	very ugly.

The particle *in* when added in the begining of a word, imports always the thing *fit to be done*; and bears no other sense.



THE SIXTH CHAPTER.

An reiríughad cáibíol.

Of the Noun, and of its Gender, Number & Case.

There are two sorts of Nouns, as Substantive, called by the Irish *substanteac*; and a Noun-Adjective called *amm aríveac*. The Substantives are of two sorts,

culine Gender : as *gáoríde*, *gladárde*, a *Thief* or *Robber*. &c.

6thly. All, not ultimately abstract Accidents, & Derivative Nouns, are of the Feminine Gender : as *gile*, *whiteness*; *deinge*, *redness*; excepting such as end in *ear* or *ar*, as *timír*, *sickness*; *sonar*, *happiness*, &c.

7thly. Abstract Nouns or Diminutives terminating in *óg* or *eog* : as *oríleog*, a *little leaf*; *turílog* a *little lump* or *skip*. &c.

8thly. All Adjectives which in no wise Abstracts, are either Masculine or Feminine, indifferently, as their Substantives require : as *gél*, *white*; *marí*, *good*; *ub*, *black*. &c.

As for the Genders of other Substantives, besides those already spoken of, they are onely to be observ'd by use and practice, being no other wise distinguishable than by the Article *an*, and by the pronoun *e* or *i*, signifying *him* or *her*; and *he*, or *she*; and in this, the received opinion, use and custom, especially of the writers of the best Authority and knowledge in the language, is to be alwayes regarded. Take therefore the following Rules, how to know, when any Noun be Masculine, or Feminine by the Article *an* or by the Pronouns *e* & *i*, *he* & *she*.

First, the Article *an* being placed before a Substantive of the Nominative Case, beginning with a mutable or Aspirable consonant; if the Noun be of the Feminine Gender, the initial consonant must be alter'd, aspirated or mortified by the Aspirative *h*; but if the Noun be of the Masculine Gender, the said initial consonant remains in its own Nature : but when we say, the *woman*, the Expression must be *an beán*; and when we say, the *man*, we must say, *an fear*, &c.

2dly. All Nouns beginning with *r*, as *rírl*, an *Eye*; *fríon*, *Nose*, *rlíab*, *mountain*; and the Article *an* being placed

placed before any of them, if τ be likewise plac'd before the γ , and the γ loseth its pronounciation, then that Noun is of the Feminine Gender; but if the said Noun admits of no τ before its initial γ , then it is of the Masculine Gender. Hence we conclude, $\gamma\eta\lambda$, $\gamma\eta\delta\eta$, $\eta\tau$ to be of the Feminine Gender; because we write, and pronounce $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\gamma\eta\lambda$, $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\gamma\eta\delta\eta$, with a τ before the γ , and likewise we conclude $\gamma\lambda\alpha\delta$ to be of the Masculine Gender; because we write and express $\alpha\eta$ $\gamma\lambda\alpha\delta$, $\alpha\eta$ $\gamma\lambda\eta$ without τ before that γ or λ .

3dly. When the Article $\alpha\eta$ is placed before a Noun begining with a consonant, & that the said Article is chang'd into $\eta\alpha$ in the Genitive Case singular, you may lawfully conclude the said Noun to be of the Feminine Gender; but when the said Article $\alpha\eta$ is not so chang'd, but remains still $\alpha\eta$ in the Genitive as well as in the Nominative, then the Noun is undoubtedly of the Masculine Gender: as

Nominative	$\alpha\eta$ $\gamma\epsilon\alpha\eta$, <i>the man.</i>	} Masculine.
Genitive	$\alpha\eta$ $\gamma\eta$, <i>of the man.</i>	

Nominative	$\alpha\eta$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, <i>the woman.</i>	} Feminine.
Genitive	$\eta\alpha$ $\mu\eta\alpha$, <i>of the woman.</i>	

4dly. When the Article $\alpha\eta$ is prefixed to a Secondary or Auxiliary consonant, of any Noun Substantive, if the Noun be of the Masculine Gender, that consonant is aspirated in the Genitive Case; but if it be not aspirated in the Genitive, it is of the Feminine Gender: as

Nominative	$\alpha\eta$ $\gamma\epsilon\alpha\eta$	} Masculine, because it is aspirated in the Genitive.
Genitive	$\alpha\eta$ $\gamma\eta$	

Nomi-

Nominative an éor { Feminine, because not aspirated
 Genitive na coire { in the Genitive.

5thly. Nouns of the Feminine Gender beginning with a vowel, change an into na, in the Genitive singular, and require an h for their initial in the same Case: as

Nominative an élan, *the beauty* { h, the initial in the
 Genitive na hailne, *of the beauty* { Genitive.

6thly. It is the most common distinction of the Genders of Nouns, to observe the difference between é & í, *he* & *she*. For when e agrees with the Noun, it is Masculine; and when í agrees with the Noun, it is Feminine: as

Ír é mó éan, it is *my head*, Masculine.

Ír í ma éor, it is *my foot*; Feminine.

This Rule is infallible alwayes, whether the thing signified be male or female: as may be understood by the following Rhyme,

Ar í an gabán, gró e an teach,
 Ar í an éora, maó méirleach,
 Ar í an éor, maó ciobra cion,
 Ar é an miantán, maó bionn.

You are to observe, that an Adjective immediately following its Substantive, keep an initial consonant from aspiration, if it be of the Masculine Gender; but admits of an aspiration, if Feminine: as

féar maí, *a good man*; Masculine.

bean maí, *a good woman*; Feminine.

All

All Nouns perfectly compounded of two Substantives, retain alwayes the Gender of the later Substantive, as if the later be Masculine, the compound word shall be wholly Masculine; but if the later be Feminine the whole compound shall be Feminine also : as

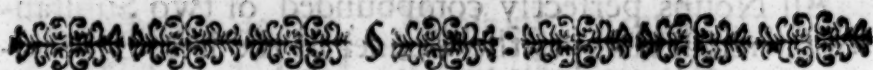
bēnliaig, a woman Chirurgion; Masculine.
liaigbean, the same. Feminine.

The Irish Grammarians have two Numbers, singular called *uatao* : as *fean*, a man; the plural called *iolnao* : as *fein*, men. And they commonly call the singular Number *uatao*, and the plural *iolnao*. The former signifying singularity, called *conclaf*; and the later plurality, called *iomadamlaf*.

The Cases in the Irish (as in the Latin) are six, according to the most learned of our late Grammarians; tho the Antients allow'd but 4 : as

Nominative, <i>Amnigheac</i> .	by the Antients.	<i>Amn.</i>
Genitive, <i>Seameanae</i> .		<i>Taibneim.</i>
Dative, <i>Tabanac</i> .		<i>Tuilneim.</i>
Accusative, <i>Seanae</i> .		<i>Taoluagao.</i>
Vocative, <i>Sanna</i> .		<i>Sqm agallma by Cle- ry alone.</i>
Ablative, <i>Oiballae</i> .		Caret.

I have omitted some opinions both of Antient and Modern Grammarians, touching the Cases, called by the Irish *car agur cara*, and shall proceed in the most easy Method I can.



THE SEVENTH CHAPTER.

An reacrmað Caibrial.

Of the Declensions of Nouns.

An .c. dnoelanað.

A Declension, in Irish *dnoelanað*, is an inflection of a Noun by its Numbers and Cases. There are many Declensions; yet I shall follow those Grammarians that reduce them into five, of which here successively. All such Nouns as may be declined regularly, some do end in vowels, others in consonants; such as do end in vowels, some do admit of no change or alteration in the cases of the singular Number; but do admit of an Encrease or additional syllable in the plural; and must change in the Dative and Ablative Case plural onely. And all such Nouns are of the first Declension, and thus declined :

E X A M P L E.

n. m. f. m. f. m. f. m. f. m. f. Áinn: boḡa. a bow. gem: an boḡa. of the bow. tabq: don boḡa. to the bow. ḡhán; an boḡa. the bow. ḡanam: a boḡa. o bow. dóibálac: gan boḡa without a bow.	n. m. f. m. f. m. f. m. f. m. f. Áinn: na boḡa or boḡaḡa. the bows. gem: meud na mboḡaḡa. tabq: dona boḡaḡa. ḡeapanaḡ: na boḡaḡa. ḡanam: a boḡaḡa. dóibálac: gan boḡaḡaib.
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Of

Of this Declension are these that follow, as

Ταγάρνα, a lord. μανθῖνα, an Elegie. κυορθε, an heart.	κοινη, a cauldron. υγρη, water. εγμνη, memory.	The Nouns of this De- clension, some are Mascu- line, some Fe- minine & so- me common to both.
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Nouns ending in vowels, changable in the Cases of the singular Number and allowing an Additional consonant in the Dative, are of the second Declension; and if the vowel be broad, it is extenuated, or made small, and sometimes do encrease in the Genitive Case.

Example, 2d Declension. An 2. **Διοκλοναθ**.

Αἰνμ: θῖνα, the palm of the hand. Γεμ: να θῖμῖνε. ταβq: δον θῖμῖν. Γάν: βυσθ δεῖννα. Γᾶμ: α θῖνα. διόθ: γαν θῖμῖν.	Αἰνμ: να θῖνᾶνα, the palms of the hands. Γεμ: μευδ να νῶθῖνᾶνα, the bigness of &c. ταβq: δονα θῖνᾶναθ. Γάν: βυσθ θῖνᾶνα. Γᾶμ: α δεῖνᾶνα. διόθαλ: γαν δεῖνᾶναθ.
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Some Nouns of this Declension, do not encrease, nor are extenuated in the Genitive Case singular; and in the plural Number the last consonant or what otherwise would have been the last, is very often transpos'd, transplac'd or put in the middle. Ex-
ample:

am: pala, a grudge	am: na paltá, the grudges
gem: meo na palaó.	gem: meo na bpaltáó.
tabq: don palaib.	tabq: dona paltáib.
San: cois pala.	San: cois paltá.
Sam: a pala.	Sam: a paltá.
Diob: san pala.	Diob: san paltáib.

Some Nouns of this Declension, that have their last vowel broad in the singular Number, have it likewise broad in the plural; as we see in the word *pala* in the Nom. singular, and *paltá* in the Nom. plural; but others have it small in the plural, as *mala*, the *eye brow*, in the singular; *na malige*, the *eye brows*, in the plural. Other Nouns of the same Declension that have their last vowel small in the singular, have it likewise small in the plural: as

am: rlige, a way, or rode	am: na rligte, the wayes
gem: na rlige.	gem: meo na rligtáó.
tabq: don rlige.	tabq: dona rligtib.
San: gab an rlige.	San: gab na rligte.
Sam: a rlige.	Sam: a rligte.
Diob: san rlige.	Diobal: san rligtib.

Such Nouns of this Declension as do transplace their last consonants in the plural Number to the middle; and other Nouns do not, as *cana*, a *friend*, are for the most part of the Feminine Gender; tho there be few of the Masculine; Nom. *cana*; Dative: *don canaio*: *cana*, a *servant*, *don anaio*, to the *servant*, &c.

The Third Declension. An 3. Oíoclonaó.

Nouns ending with a consonant, some have the last syllable

syllable of the Nominative small, some broad. Such as have their last vowel broad, and are of the Masculine Gender, and have their Accusatives like the Nominative, and also do retain their last syllable broad in the Dative, but in the Genitive is extenuated, are of this Declension : as

Gen. meuro an fōgmān.	Ann: fōgmān, harvest. gem: meuro an fōgmān tābq: don fōgmān. gān: deānān fōgmān gānm: a fōgmān. diob: gan fōgmān.	Gen. na fōgmān.	Ann: na fōgmān. the harvests. gem: tñ na b fōgmānā. tābq: dona fōgmānā. gān: deānā fōgmānā. gānm: a fōgmānā. diob: gan fōgmānāib.
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Such Nouns of this Declension, as have their last vowel long in the Nom. have a double Genitive Case, the one after the foresaid manner, and the other like the Nominative : as

Nom. roignēān, *fair weather.* } But I can not agree
Gen. na roignē & meuro an } with FR. Mulloy in
troignē. } this second Gen.

Verbal Nouns ending in oğāb or āb, have likewise a double Gen. the one after the same manner, & the other with a transposition of the final consonant: as

Nom. Dealoğāb, *separation.*
Gen. meuro an dealoğze or dealoğb.

Other Nouns do transplace their final consonants in the Dative and Ablative plural, by adding īb; from which Dative, the Nom. & Voc. are formed; the other Cases they have as afore said : as

ḡmīn mācāb.		Am̄m: manac̄. <i>a monk</i>		ḡmīn tōlmac̄b.		Am̄m: na manaiḡ. <i>the monks</i>
		gem: an manaiḡ.				gem: eadac̄ na manac̄.
		tabq: don manac̄.				tabq: dona manac̄aib.
		ḡan: maib manac̄.				ḡan: maib manaiḡ.
		ḡarm: a manaiḡ.				ḡarm: a manac̄a.
		oib: gan manac̄.				oib: gan manac̄ib.

Other Nouns of the same Declension, do transplace the final consonant in the Nominative plural, of which the rest of the plural Cases are formed : as

ḡmīn mācāb.		Am̄m: tōnac̄. <i>fruit.</i>		ḡmīn tōlmac̄b.		Am̄m: na tōin̄ce. <i>the fruits</i>
		gem: meud an tōnac̄.				gem: meud na tōin̄ce.
		tabq: don tōnac̄.				tabq: dona tōin̄cib.
		ḡan: blair tōnac̄.				ḡan: blair tōin̄ce.
		ḡarm: a tōnac̄.				ḡarm: a tōin̄ce.
		oib: gan tōnac̄.				oib: gan tōin̄cib.

Other Nouns of this Declension do encrease in all the Cases of the plural Number, except the Genitive, which is like the Nominative singular : as

ḡmīn mācāb.		Am̄m: eānac̄, a fayr.		ḡmīn tōlmac̄b.		Am̄m: na hēanaiḡe. <i>the fayrs</i>
		gem: meud an eānaiḡ.				gem: meud na hēanac̄.
		tabq: don eānac̄.				tabq: dona hēanaiḡib.
		ḡan: deaib eānac̄.				ḡan: deaib eānaiḡe.
		ḡarm: a eānaiḡ.				ḡarm: a eānaiḡe.
		oib: gan eānac̄.				oib: gan eānaiḡib.

Nouns of one syllable belonging to this Declension do sometimes encrease in the Genitive singular : as Nom. *ḡnūc̄, a stream*; Gen. meud an tḡnūc̄a; and so changeth the *u* into *o*. Some do change *a* into *o*. And *o* into *u*. And in all the monosyllable Nouns, the Nominative plural follows the Genitive singular, The

The Gen. Dat. & Ablative plural do follow the Nom. singular, and the Accufative and Vocative plural do follow the Dative singular : as

Հմիշ Նաշած.	Ամմ: Երան, a tree.	Հմիշ Երան.	Ամմ: իճ Երան, the trees.
	Զեմ: Եր Երան.		Զեմ: մեւո յա Երան.
	Եան: Եր Երան.		Եան: Եր Երան.
	Զարմ: Եր Երան.		Զարմ: Եր Երան.
	Վոօ: Զան Երան.		Վոօ: Զան Երան.

Some Monosyllable Nouns do encrease in the Gen. Case, and are extenuated in the Dative, as teach or Եր, *an house* in the Nom. & in the Gen. մեւո Եր Երան or Եր Երան; Dat. Եր Երան or Եր. Likewise մայց, a field. Gen. մեւո յա մայց; Dat. Եր մայց, &c.

The 4th. Declension. Ան 4. Վոճեւոն.

Nouns that have their final vowels broad, if they be of the Feminine Gender, are extenuated in the Dative Case; and some of e'm do encrease in the Genitive; and are of the 4th. Declension; as

Հմիշ Նաշած.	Ամմ: մշն.	Հմիշ Երան.	Ամմ: յա հմշն.
	a daughter.		the daughters.
	Զեմ: յա հմշն.		Զեմ: մեւո յա հմշն.
	Եան: մշն Երան.		Եան: մշն յա հմշն.
	Զարմ: Երան.		Զարմ: Երան.
	Վոօ: Զան մշն.		Վոօ: Զան մշն.

Such Nouns as do not onely encrease, but also their last syllable grow broad in the plural Number, in which all Cases seem to derive from the Nom. singular;

gular, by adding the vowel *a*, to the Nom. Accus. & Vocative, which are all alike; & by adding the syllable *aib* to the Dat. & Ablative; the Gen. is like the Nom. singular; as in the forgoing example. And all Nouns of one broad syllable, and of the Feminine Gender, do belong to this Declension: as

ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr	{	ḡmm: cor, a foot.	ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr	{	ḡmm: na cora. the feet.
		gem: mead na corre.			gem: na ccor.
		tabq: don cor.			tabq: dona coraib.
		gan: bñr an cor.			gan: bñr cora.
		gam: a cor.			gam: a cora.
		diob: gan cor.			diob: gan coraib.

Other Nouns of this Declension, do transplace their final consonants in the Genitive Case singular, and in all the Cases of the plural Number; except the Gen. which is like the Nominative singular; and likewise they have their last vowels small in the Cases of the plural Number; except the Genitive, as is manifest in the following example:

ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr	{	ḡmm: aīnḡ. a beautiful woman.	ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr ḡmīr	{	ḡmm: aīnḡe, beautiful women.
		gem: mead na hāīnḡe.			gem: meic aīnḡe.
		tabq: don aīnḡ.			tabq: daīnḡib.
		gan: maib aīnḡ.			gan: maib aīnḡe.
		gam: a aīnḡe.			gam: a aīnḡe.
		diob: gan aīnḡ.			diob: gan aīnḡib.

Other Nouns of this Declension; have their last vowel broad, & do transplace their final consonants in the Genitive Case: as.

ἡμῖν ἡμῶν	Ἄνν: τῶν. a hill.	ἡμῖν ἡμῶν	Ἄνν: νᾶ τῶν. the hills.
	ἑμ: μετὸ νᾶ τῶν.		ἑμ: μετὸ νᾶ τῶν.
	τᾶν: τὸν τῶν.		τᾶν: τὸν τῶν.
	ἑμ: ἄν τῶν.		ἑμ: περὶ νᾶ τῶν.
	ἑμ: ἄ τῶν.		ἑμ: ἄ τῶν.
	οἷον: ἑμ τῶν.		οἷον: ἑμ τῶν.

The 5th. Declension. Ἄν 5. Ὀσέων.

All Nouns ending in a consonant in the Nominative Case singular, & having their final vowels smal, must have the last vowel of their Dative Case likewise smal; and all such Nouns are of the 5th. Declension. Some of these Nouns have a double Genitive Case singular; one like the Nominative and the other having its last vowel broad; and in the plural Number they encrease in all Cases, as being formed of the Nominative singular, by adding e in the Genitive, Accusative and Vocative, ῖον in the Dative & Ablative, and εῶν or εῶν in the Genitive plural: as

ἡμῖν ἡμῶν	Ἄνν: ποῖν. a Rob-	ἡμῖν ἡμῶν	Ἄνν: νᾶ ποῖν. the
	ber.		Robbers.
	ἑμ: μετὸν ποῖν.		ἑμ: μετὸν ποῖν,
	τᾶν: τὸν ποῖν.		or ποῖν.
	ἑμ: μετὸν ποῖν.		ἑμ: μετὸν ποῖν.
	οἷον: ἑμ ποῖν.		οἷον: ἑμ ποῖν.
	οἷον: ἑμ ποῖν.		οἷον: ἑμ ποῖν.

Some Nouns of this Declension do encrease in the Genitive Case singular, and that by broad vowels; as παῖν, getting; μετὸν παῖν; τὸν παῖν &c. ὅν, the sea; μετὸν ὅν; τὸν ὅν, &c. or by an encrease of a smal vowel; as ἑμ, an herb; μετὸν

méad ná lúib, don lúib, &c. other Nouns do transplace their final consonants in the Genitive Case singular; as *inir*, an *Island*; *meud na hínse*, don *inir*, &c. and others do transplace their final consonants in the Dative singular, and encrease in the Genitive; as *Teamair*, *pleasantness*; or *Tharaíonn teamaíre*; do *teamaíre*, &c.

Some Nouns of one syllable belonging to this Declension, grow broad, and encrease in the Genitive Case singular, as Nominative *oair*, an *oak*; Genitive *na tair*; Dative *don oair*. Nominative *fair*, a *Ring*; Genitive *méad na fair*; Dative *don fair*; these & such like do transplace their final consonants in the plural Number. As Nominative plural *oairge*, *oaks*, &c.

Nouns ending in *ín*, do not alter in the singular; but in the plural, they encrease in a small vowel; as Nominative *caíín*, a *Girl*, Genitive *méad an caíín*; Dative *don caíín*; Nominative plural *caííníde*, *Girls*, &c.

Adjectives ending in a vowel, do remain unaltered in both Numbers, in all their Cases, and are to be reduced to the first Declension; as *béín énomóir*, a *grave woman*, *buidé uairne*, a *green veil*, &c.

Adjectives ending in a consonant with a broad vowel going before, in the singular Number, being of the Masculine Gender, belong to the 3d. Declension; but if they be of the Feminine Gender, they belong to the fourth; but in the plural Number they differ not, and do encrease by a broad vowel; as Nominative singular *féar cealgac*, a *deceitful man*; Genitive *mac an fíir cealgair*; Dative *don fíir cealgac*, Nominative plural *na fíir cealgaca*; &c. *na mná cealgaca*; *meir na mban ccealgac*; *ona mnáib cealgaca*, &c.

Adjectives ending in a consonant, and having their last vowel small, belonging to the 5th. Declension,

if they be of the Masculine Gender, do not alter in the sing. Number; but if they be of the Feminine Gender, as likewise in the plural Number of both Genders, they encrease and transplace their final consonants : as

Nominative singular *fean fadóir*, a rich man; *mac an fíon fadóir*, son of the fadóir.

Nominative plural *na fíon fadóirí*; *meic na bfeisí fadóirí*; *don fíon fadóirí*, &c.

Nominative singular *bhí fúgc*, a jolly woman; *macna mná fúgcí*; *don mná fúgcí*.

And in the plural *na fíon fí* *na mná fúgcí*, &c. such as do thus encrease, sometimes their last vowel is broad in the plural; as *na fíon fúgcí*; and sometimes smal; as *láma míne*, *cuairde*, soft hard hands.

I can not find any inexceptionable rule for this fifth Declension, but what I gather from the Authority of approv'd writers.

Some Irish Grammarians, for brevity, do decline the Nouns by 3. Cases onely, viz. by the Nominative Gen. and Dative; for the other three do agree with some of the former in either of the numbers, unless the noun be very Heteroclit indeed; and by some authority, will have a particular example.

There are several nouns that have no variation of cases, expecially in the singular number; as we shewed in the noun *caisín*, *oíne*, *oíge* &c.

Adjectives signifying Augmentation or diminution, do form comparisons, call'd *íamairí*, and is a comparing one thing to another, according to excess or want. And the Irish do allow of four Degrees of comparisons. viz. the Positive, called *molaí*, no *diomolaí*; as *geal*, white; the Augmentative, called *aibíruí*, as *poígeal*.

very white; the Comparative called *iománbár*, as *ar gile*, *whiter*; and Superlative called *aindiomnáb*, *nó aindiománbár*, as *ar nóigile*, *very much whiter*. But one may think that the two first cannot properly be called Degrees of Comparison, because they do not import any Comparison of the one to the other. The second Degree is form'd of the first, by placing *nó*, or *ná*, before it. The fourth is likewise form'd of the 3d., and the 3d. is form'd of the Genitive singular of *geal* added to a Noun of the Feminine Gender, without any change or alteration; as *mac ná mná gile*; and the Comparison thus, *ar gile mé ioná cū*, *I am whiter than you*, &c.

There are some Adjectives irregularly compared; as *mór*, *great*; which in the Comparative makes *ar mó*, *greater*; *bí*, *little*, which in the Comparative makes *ar lúga*, *lesser*; *maí*, *good*, makes *ar fhyin*, *better*; *olc*, *bad*, makes *ar mífá*, *worse*; *unusa*, *easy*, makes *ar ura*, *easier*; other Nouns have their Comparatives after two manner of ways; the one regular, the other irregular; as *fada*, *long*, which in the Comparative makes *ar fadóe*, *no ar fíá*, *longer*; *gair*, *near*, makes *ar gairne*, *fe ar nífá*, *nearer*; betwixt the two that are compar'd to one another, we commonly place the Copulative Conjunction *ioná*, *than*, which is a true sign of a comparison; as *ar fhyin peatcán ioná pol*, *Peter is better than Paul*; the writers are to take notice not to take, or write *ná* for *ioná*; for *ná* is not a Comparative, but a Negative answering in opposition to the Conjunction *agus*, as *maí Eoin fe Aodh*, *John & Hugh are good*; *ní maí Eoin ná Aodh*, *John & Hugh are not good*.

THE EIGHT CHAPTER.

An tOíomád Cairbriol.

Of the Pronoun, by the Irish called
 foláimh.

A Pronoun is a part of speech declinable by Number & Case, and importing a person. There are four sorts of Pronouns, viz.

Demonstratives. 1. tairéantáda, as mé, tú, sé, sí, go, im, siú, úo.

Possessives. 1. realbháda, as mo, do, a, a, ba.

Relatives. 1. gólmaí, as féin, céana, &c.

Interrogatives. 1. fiafraí, as cío, cia, cén, com, as in the 4th. Chapter.

To the Pronoun belong. 5. accidents, as Gender, Number, Case, Declension, and Person; called by the Irish cméal, nár, díolánaó le peairá: and some add the sixth, as Encrease, called ba.

The Genders are but two, Masculine & Feminine; and others common to both, the Masculines re, e. The Feminines sí, í. The Numbers are two, as singular mé, tú; plural im, no, sib, sin. The cases are commonly five, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative; for the Pronouns generally have no Vocative Case, excepting the

the Pronoun *tú*, their Declensions are three; the first of variable Pronouns; the second of variable in the Dative only; and the third altogether unvariable. The four first variable Pronouns, viz. *me*, *tú*, *ré*, *rí*, are of the first Declension. The Possessive Pronouns, *mo*, *do*, *a*, *an* & *ba*; are of the second; and the rest of the third Declension.

The first Declension of Pronouns.

An .c. Dúclanad an fíoránna.

rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	Amm : <i>me</i> , I.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	Amm : <i>rim</i> , <i>nó im</i> , we.
		Gem : <i>mo</i> , of me.			Gem : <i>an</i> , of us.
		tabg : <i>dam</i> , to me.			tabg : <i>don</i> , to us, unto.
		Gan : <i>me</i> , me.			Gan : <i>im</i> , <i>nó rim</i> , us, or you.
		ciob : <i>uaim</i> <i>nó leam</i> , from, or with me.			ciob : <i>uam</i> , <i>uab</i> , from, or with us, or you.

Note that that Pronoun *tú*, may have a Vocative Case, both in the singular and plural; as *tú*, *túra*, *a túra*, *ô thou*; and in the plural *ibre*, *ô yee*,

ré, do réim dúclanad.	ré, do réim dúclanad.	ré, do réim dúclanad.	ré, do réim dúclanad.	ré, do réim dúclanad.	Amm : <i>re</i> , <i>e</i> , he.	ré, do réim dúclanad.	ré, do réim dúclanad.	Amm : <i>iad</i> , <i>nó iad</i> .
					Gem : <i>a</i> , his or him.			Gem : <i>a</i> .
					tabg : <i>do</i> , to him.			tabg : <i>doib</i> , <i>nó doib</i> .
					Geg : <i>re</i> , <i>e</i> , him.			Gan : <i>iad</i> , them.
					ciob : <i>uad</i> , <i>uade</i> , from him.			ciob : <i>uad</i> , from them.
rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	Amm : <i>ri</i> , she.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	rí, mí, 2 uatad.	Amm : <i>riad</i> , they.
					Gem : <i>a</i> , of her.			Gem : <i>riad</i> , of them.
					tabg : <i>di</i> , to her.			tabg : <i>doib</i> , <i>nó daib</i> , to them.
					Gan : <i>i</i> , her.			Gan : <i>iad</i> , them.
					ciob : <i>uad</i> , <i>uade</i> , from her.			ciob : <i>uad</i> , from them.

Here

Here we see that the foresaid Demonstrative Pronouns have no proper Genitive Case; but instead thereof, they assume a Pronoun possessive in both Numbers. Note that the Preposition which here do govern the Dative and Ablative Case, do so invade the variable Pronouns, in the Dative & Ablative Cases, that they make up but one word or syllable, as the reader shall find out in his way.

The second Declension of Pronouns.

An dána Dióclonad an fomanma.

The second Declension contains onely the Pronouns possessives, as *mó*, *an*, *bun*, *bán*. If we consider the Substantives, to which the aforesaid Pronouns are joyned, and agree with, in Number; all, and each of these Pronouns, will be of each Number, both singular & plural; but considering the persons, which the said Pronouns import; the two first may be said to be of the singular Number, the two last of the plural, and the third both singular & plural. You may take this Example following for your Rule. *mo lám*. i. *mea manus*, my hand.

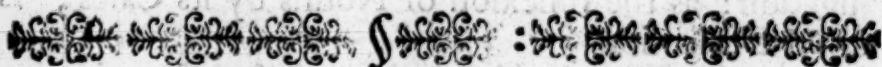
Anm : *mo lám*, my hand.
gem : *mead mo láime*, the bigness of my hand.
tabq : *com lám*, to my hand.
gan : *bual mo lám*, strike my hand.
diob : *om lám*, from my hand; *am lám*, in my hand;
lam lám, under my hand; *nam lám*, *teim lám*,
&c.

Ann : ma lámá, *my hands.*
 Gem : méad mo lámá, *the bigness of my hands.*
 Cóbá : dom lámáib, *to my hands.*
 Gan : buail mo lámá, *strike my hands.*
 Díob : óm lámáib, *from my hands*, am lámáib, fóm lámáib, &c.

Do Declined after the same Example. i. e. *tuus, tua, tuum.*

Ann : do lám, *your hand.*
 Gem : meun do láime, *the finger of your hand.*
 Cabá : do lám, *to your hand.*
 Gan : buail do lám, *strike your hand.*
 Díob : ó do lám, *from your hand.* fád lám, tneó lám, fód lám, nead lám, dot lám; in all these, the *o* is turned into a *e*, when a vowel follows or when an *f* is placed before a vowel; as do téadan, *to your countenance*; or *visage*; do tfaíge, *to your prophet.* After all other Prepositions, the *o* remains alwayes unalter'd; as ar do lám, an do lám, ór do lám, tó do lám, &c. There is no alteration of *do* in the plural, but as you may see above. And *a*, *an* & *dan*, *ban*, are also varied no other way, having a regard to the Noun that follows according to the foregoing Rules. All the rest of the Pronouns are of the third Declension, and so remain unchangable in all the Cases. The Antient Irish Grammarians allowed of no Declension of Pronouns; but teaching still, that no Pronoun could be declined; where as they themselves in their writings, made use of the Numbers & Cases of Pronouns. The changing of the Pronoun is soon understood by the variation of the Substantive to which it is joyned; but the learner shall first know, whether that Substantive be Masculine or Feminine: for if Masculine, the initial of the Substantive, if it be

be a mutable consonant, shall be aspirated; and if it be feminine, it shall be pronounced in its proper sound; as a *cluar*, *his ear*; a *cluar*, *her ear*. The encrease of Pronouns additional to Substantives, is alwayes to be made use of in the Irish when any great Determination, or Demonstration of a person is required, or when any thing is particularly attributed to that person, more than to others.



THE NINTH CHAPTER.

An naomhó Cairbail.

There are three sorts of verbs, the one Active, call'd *buaicé* *cibnigé*, as *buaicim*, *I strike*; Passive call'd *buaicéan* *calamz*, *nó neimimé*, as *buaicéan é*, *let him be struck*; and a Verb Neuter call'd *pearra* *mygne*, as *irgim*, *I sit*, or *am seated*.

A verb has these five accidents, viz. person, Number, tense or time, Mood, Conjugation; called by the Irish, *pearra*, *irgim*, *am no amiré*, *mod*, *fe neimighad*. A Person is of three kinds in each Number, as in the singular *I*, *you*, *he*, *mé*, *tú*, *é*; in the plural, as *we*, *ye*, *they*, *mí no sí*, *míe no síe*, *iad nó síad*. The Numbers are two, viz. the singular, call'd *uaicé*; and the plural, call'd *ioluad*: The tenses are three, viz. the present tense, call'd *am-láir* *neacé*; the preter & preterperfect tense, call'd *deimighad*; and the future tense, call'd *airéime*. The moods are six, viz. The Indicative, call'd *collirighad*; the Imperative, call'd *calameam*; the Potential, call'd *comairacé*; the Deprecative, call'd *itce*; the Accusatory, call'd in Latin *Modus consuetudinalis*, call'd by the Irish *leirdeimighad*; and the Conjunctive,

H

call'd

call'd *ṛḡmācā*. To which some add the seventh; call'd Relative, by the Irish *moð gāolmān*. But this Relative, and also the Conjunctive Mood, are rather incident, or supervenient Moods to other Moods, and so Moods of Moods, than principal Moods of themselves; as we shall Note hereafter, where we will likewise shew why no mention is made of the Infinitive Mood. The Inflexion of a verb by those Moods, tenses, Numbers, and Persons, is call'd Conjugation; as the Inflexion of Nouns by its Cases, is call'd Declension.

Some Verbs are conjugated regularly, some irregularly. All verbs regular & irregular, has *im* pure, or mixt, in the present tense; and *as* pure, or mixt, in the pretertense of the Indicative Mood; that is, in the first person of the singular Number, as *gānam*, *I wound*; *ṛḡnībām*, *I write*; *būailim*, *I strike*. *Do gānar*, *I wounded*; *doṛḡnībār*, *I writ*; *do būilear*, *I struck*. Regular Verbs in the future tense, are terminated with the syllable *rad*, or *rfo*, or *ad*. As *gōnrad*, *I will wound*; *cṛnṛfo*, *I will put*; *ṛḡnībēoḡad*, *I will write*. *Imēonad*, *I will play*; *īmēcrad*, *I will tell*. Such Verbs as end thus in *ad*, have alwayes their last syllables but one long; and if the vowel preceding that last but one, be broad, the said last syllable but one, must be *eo*, *eu*, or *ed*, as *Imēonad*, *I will play*; *Imēunad*, *no Imēanad*, &c.

In the Conjugation of Verbs, a Negative much alters the terminations from what it was when affirmative; and therefore to every affirmative, a Negative ought to be put in the Conjugation; especially when they are dissonant in themselves, as *rad*, makes *ad* in the Negative, as *gōnrad*, *nī gōnad*; *rad* makes *eab*, as *cṛnṛad*, *nī cṛneab*. But *ad* is utterly cast out, as *īmēorad*, *nī īmēor*; *Imēonac*, *nī Imēon*, &c.

The Irish Grammarians used ten Negatives, as in the following Irish Verse.

Nesā

Neam fē an, am fē eap. ē, dō, dī, nī honō dīmīr,
Ing, mī, nī, nī moō ceilge. veic nōulcīde nā gōrōeilge.

These Negative are all to be jjoyned to Nouns Affirmatives, except nī alone. And when so joyn'd, they alter the whole ſenſe, as;

uapal, generous.	nīuapal; ungenerous.
znāzāmīrl, timely.	anznāzāmīrl, untimely.
nāmeac, baſhfull.	āmāmeac, ſhameleſs.
caom, mild.	eapcaom, rough, or courſe.
deimīn, certain.	ēdeimīn, uncertain.
mānte, mannerly.	domīnte, unapt to be taught.
meap, regard.	dīmēap, diſregard.
gnāzac, conſtant.	iongnāzac, inconstant.
rean, luck.	mīrean, miſfortune, bad luck.

The Negative nī has three divers ſignifications; firſt when it is Negative, it is written nī; when it ſignifies *res a thing*, it is written nīō, as nī māic an nīōpe, *this thing is not good*; and when it ſignifies to act, or do, it is written gnīō, as nī māic dō gnīō pē obair, *he doth not work well*. And tho' moſt of our modern writers do not obſerve this difference of writing the word, nī, it is neceſſary to know the ſenſe by the Orthography, which otherwiſe is left in darkneſs to the Reader.

Divers Verbs being Anomalous or Hetroclites, are ſo variously formed in this Language, that there can be no Rules propoſed, nor other directions recommended, than the authority of approved writers: & the Conjugations, even of the regular Verbs, are ſo many, & ſo various, that nothing but long time, experience, and labour, could reduce them to certain heads, or Clafſes. Yet, here I ſhall follow one, or two Verbs, that by their Conjugations, the reſt may

be learn'd & varied the easier ; and shall likewise add the Negative to the Affirmative, where they differ.

E X A M P L E.

Indicative Mood, present tense. Of vulnero, gonaím.

ḡmīn nācāb.	an dēo pŋīra : gonaím, I wound. nī gonaím, I wound not.
	an dānapŋīra : gonaím, thou woundest. nī gonaím, thou woundest not.
	an t-ear pŋīra : gonaḡb, he wounds. nī gonaḡb, he wounds not.
ḡmīn loḡnāb.	1. pŋīra, gonaḡoro, we wound, nī gonaḡoro, nī gonaím, we wound not
	2. pŋīra, gonaḡor, ye wound, nī gonaḡor, ye wound not.
	3. pŋīra, gonaḡb, they wound, nī gonaḡb, they wound not.

Another Example in the same mood, and tense, of the Verb scribo, *I write*; and because its Negatives be like the Affirmatives; as in the foregoing Example, I shall omit to insert them here.

ḡmīn nācāb.	1. pŋīra ḡnāobāim, I write.	ḡmīn loḡnāb.	1. pŋīra ḡnāobāoro, we write.
	2. pŋīra ḡnāobāin, ye write.		2. pŋīra ḡnāobāigere, ye write.
	3. pŋīra ḡnāobāib, he writes.		3. pŋīra ḡnāobāioron, they write.

The pretertense of the Indicative mood, which in the Irish is call'd *lāmbēnāiḡāb*, is as followeth.

ḡmīn

ግጢጥ ሠጥሐው.	1. ሆሃላ ወደ ጎጠላ፣ I wounded.	ግጢጥ ገላጥሐው.	1. ሆሃላ ወደ ጎጠላጣ፣ ወደ ጎጠላጣ፣ we wounded.
	2. ሆሃላ ወደ ጎጠላ፣ you wounded.		2. ሆሃላ ወደ ጎጠላጣ፣ ye wounded.
	3. ሆሃላ ወደ ጎጠ፣ ወደ ጎጠላ፣ he wounded.		3. ሆሃላ ወደ ጎጠላ፣ ወደ ጎጠላ፣ they wounded.

The first and second person of this tense, differs onely in that the first person has alwayes its last vowel broad, as ወደ ጎጠላ, *I wounded*; ወደ ጎጠላ፣ *you wounded*. I shall give an Example of the Verb *scribe* in this tense.

ግጢጥ ሠጥሐው.	1. ሆሃላ ወደ ገጥሐው፣ I writt.	ግጢጥ ገላጥሐው.	1. ሆሃላ ወደ ገጥሐው፣ we have writt.
	2. ሆሃላ ወደ ገጥሐው፣ you writt.		2. ሆሃላ ወደ ገጥሐው፣ ye have writt.
	3. ሆሃላ ወደ ገጥሐው፣ he writt.		3. ሆሃላ ወደ ገጥሐው፣ they have writt.

An Example of the Verb ጠጥጥ, *i. e. ludo*, in the same Mood & tense.

ግጢጥ ሠጥሐው.	1. ሆሃላ ወደ ጠጥጥ፣ I play'd.	ግጢጥ ገላጥሐው.	1. ሆሃላ ወደ ጠጥጥ፣ we have play'd.
	2. ሆሃላ ወደ ጠጥጥ፣ you play'd.		2. ሆሃላ ወደ ጠጥጥ፣ ye have play'd.
	3. ሆሃላ ወደ ጠጥጥ፣ he play'd.		3. ሆሃላ ወደ ጠጥጥ፣ they have play'd.

In the Future tense of the Indicative Mood; the Negatives and Affirmatives are all alike, except in the first person plural, & sometimes in the first person singular, therefore I shall sett down the Negatives in the following Example.

ግጢጥ

1. *phia gonaib*, I shall, or will wound. *ni gonaib*, I shall not wound.
2. *phia gonaib tu*, you shall, or will wound. *ni gonaib tu*, you shall not wound.
3. *phia gonaib*, he shall, or will wound. *ni gonaib*, he shall not wound.

1. *phia gonaib mair*, we shall wound. *ni gonaib mair*, we shall not wound.
2. *phia gonaib sib*, ye shall wound. *ni gonaib sib*, ye shall not wound.
3. *phia gonaib*, they shall wound. *ni gonaib*, they shall not wound.

1. *phia rgnibeaib*, I shall write. *ni rgnibeaib*, I shall not write.
2. *phia rgnibeaib tu*, you shall write. *ni rgnibeaib tu*, you shall not write.
3. *phia rgnibeaib*, he shall write. *ni rgnibeaib*, he shall not write.

1. *phia rgnibeaib mair*, we shall write. *ni rgnibeaib mair*, we shall not write.
2. *phia rgnibeaib sib*, ye shall write. *ni rgnibeaib sib*, ye shall not write.
3. *phia rgnibeaib*, they shall write. *ni rgnibeaib*, they shall not write.

When a Relative is either express'd, or understood, the third person singular of the present tense Indicative Mood, terminates in *ar* or *ear*; and of the future tense of the same Mood in *far* or *fear*, as *ar e gonaib*, *its he wounds*; *ar e buailior*, *its he strikes*; *ar e rgnibear*, *its he writes*; *ar e gonaib far*, *he who shall wound*; *ar e buailfeair*, *he, who shall strike*; *ar e rgnibear far*.

gríobfí, he, who shall write; and this not onely in the singular, but also in the plural Number; as ar mife zondar, nó zompfí é, I am he, who wounds, or shall wound him; ar ríne zondar, nó zompfí é, we are they who wounds, or shall wound him; for in such manner of speaking the Pronoun of the third person is understood as the supposition of the Verb; and make the sense thus in the latin, ego sum ille, qui vulnerat, vel vulnerabit; nos sumus illi, qui vulnerant, vel vulnerabant, &c. And this is the Mood call'd Relative, spoken of, in the beginning of this Chapter. But as we Noted there, it is but a Mood modifying the present, and future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Of the Imperative Mood.

The Negatives of this Mood are like the Affirmatives, and are express'd by the Article ná, as gom, wound thou; ná gom, do not thou wound; buail, strike thou; ná buail, do not thou strike, &c. And therefore to be omitted. The Irish Grammarians do differ from the Latins, who do not allow of the first person singular in this Mood. Example in gonam, present & future sense.

Gomí ná gomí	1. phíra gonam, let me wound.	Gomí ná gomí	1. phíra gonam, let us wound.
	2. phíra gom, wound thou.		2. phíra gonarb, wound ye.
	3. phíra gonarb, let him wound.		3. phíra gonarb, no gonarb, let them wound.

An Example of buailm, in the same Mood, present & future sense.

1. *phira buailam*, let me strike.
 2. *phira buail*, strike thou.
 3. *phira buailead*, let him strike.

1. *phira buaileam*, let us strike.
 2. *phira buailid*, strike ye.
 3. *phira buailidir*, let them strike.

An Example of *gníobam*, in this Mood; and also of *gonam*, in the potential; but this last is by mistake.

1. *phira do gompam*, I would or could wound.
 2. *phira do gompad*, you would or could wound.
 3. *phira do gompad*, he would or could wound.

1. *phira do gompamoir*, we would or could wound.
 2. *phira do gompadrid*, ye would or could wound.
 3. *phira do gompadidir*, they would or could wound.

Artné riochbuanlō na crídeactan culloríge ata tinnē
 oll oim anra gacnege, do éirí mé an rōmpla dēi-
 gnaēro do éirí nírāh 2moō geomāgac ro ionan nolaig,
 anro, ran 2moō colānam. An an adbanrom, gab
 mōterígeal a leigēoin ionmān, se cabā pa dīa gūb
 ē ro é? rōmpla ata nír an moō roum dēagad. This
 following example belongs to the imperative.

1. *phira rgníobon*, I must wound.
 2. *phira rgníob*, write thou.
 3. *phira rgníobō*, let him write.

1. *phira rgníobmō*, let us write.
 2. *phira rgníobadē*, write ye.
 3. *phira rgníobadidir*, let them write.

The

The Potential Mood has in all its tenses, the Negatives like the Affirmatives, and so we shall mention the Affirmatives onely.

The second Example of this Mood, is *scribo*, *ἔνιοθαίμ*, *I write*.

ἔνιοθαίμ I would write.	1. ἔνιοθαίμ το ἔνιοθαίμ,	ἔνιοθαίμ we would write.	1. ἔνιοθαίμ το ἔνιοθαίμ,
	2. ἔνιοθαίμ το ἔνιοθαίμ,		2. ἔνιοθαίμ το ἔνιοθαίμ,
	3. ἔνιοθαίμ το ἔνιοθαίμ,		3. ἔνιοθαίμ το ἔνιοθαίμ,

The second person plural being wanting in this Mood, it is here circumscribed by the third person singular, as *ἔνιοθαίμ*, *ἔνιοθαίμ*, and the pronoun *ῖς* to make *ἔνιοθαίμ ῖς*, *ἔνιοθαίμ ῖς*, for we can express any person, in any Mood, or tense, by circumlocution; that is by taking the third person singular of that tense, and the Pronoun importing the person we would express by such a circumlocution, as *ἔνιοθαίμ μέ*; *ἔνιοθαίμ τῷ*; *ἔνιοθαίμ ῖς*; *ἔνιοθαίμ ῖς*; *ἔνιοθαίμ ῖς*; for *ἔνιοθαίμ*, *ἔνιοθαίμ*, *ἔνιοθαίμ*, *ἔνιοθαίμ*, &c. In the present tense of the Indicative Mood, to *ἔνιοθαίμ*; to *ἔνιοθαίμ ῖς*; for to *ἔνιοθαίμ*; to *ἔνιοθαίμ*. This manner of speaking is familiar to such as find themselves scant in words, and not well vers'd in the Conjugations of Verbs. Tho the antient Grammarians used to call this Mood *ἑνιοθαίμ ῖς*, or *semi-futurum*. Yet experience will shew, that it signifies all Moods and tenses. Example.

ḡmīl nācāo.	1. phīrā do buailfīm, I would or could strike.	ḡmīl iolnāo.	1. phīrā do buailfīmāo, if, we would strike.
	2. phīrā do buailfēa, you would strike.		2. phīrā do buailfōrīb, ye would strike.
	3. phīrā do buailfō, he would strike.		3. phīrā do buailfōoīr, they would strike.

This mood wants the present and pretertense, and has onely the future; its Negatives are like the affirmatives and are commonly express'd by the Article nān; as tūn ḡonān; nān ḡonōm; ḡ ḡnībīn; nān ḡnībīn. The Deprecative Article is of two sorts, viz. ēm, & eo; of which our Grammarians do give this Rule. ḡāc pēanra āgā mbi nān pīapīr ēē ālāmōēmīnīce, nīr īpōīm tūn āf a hīcē. viz. All Verbs that have nān, in the Interrogating pretertense, have tūn in the Deprecative Mood; but such as has ēm in the said tense, will have tūn in the Deprecative; as nān buail, did he not strike? tūn buail, that he did strike. ān tēānnāro, did he not do? tū nōfīma, that he did. If the initial letter of the Verb in this Mood be capable of being Eclips'd, or aspirated after the Interrogative ān, and the Deprecative tū or tō, it must be Eclips'd; and after the Interrogative nān, and the Deprecative tūn, it must be aspirated.

The Deprecative Mood, called ḡḡōd īcē.

ḡmīl nācāo.	1. phīrā tūn ḡonā, that I may wound.	ḡmīl iolnāo.	1. phīrā tūn ḡonām, that we may wound.
	2. phīrā ḡ ḡonām, that you may wound.		2. phīrā ḡ ḡonārō, that ye may wound.
	3. phīrā ḡ ḡonārō, that he may wound.		3. phīrā ḡ ḡonāo, that they may wound.

1. <i>phra gu rñibion</i> , that i may write.	2. <i>phrago rñioñd</i> , that you may write.	3. <i>phragu rñibe</i> , that he may write.	1. <i>phra go rñiobam</i> , that we may write.	2. <i>phragu rñiobard</i> , that ye may write.	3. <i>phra go rñiobard</i> , that they may write.

Of the Accustomary, or Consuetudinal Mood.

This Mood wants the present & future tense, and has onely the pretertense; it is called *leitðernungarð*. i. *semi-affirmative*, or half affirmation, or a *Præteritum imperfectum*; by reason it doth not positively affirm any thing to have been done; & therefore it is called *Consuetudinal*, or Customary Mood. Its Negatives are like its affirmatives; as *to ðonam*, *ní ðonam*, *to rñibam*, *ní rñibam*, &c. It wants the second person plural, where we are obliged to have recourse to a circumlocution, by making use of the third person singular, and the pronoun *rñib*; and so we make *to ðanarð rñib*, for the second person plural; as we said of the potential Mood. This Mood is form'd of the potential Mood, by Casting away from such Verbs as have *pað* or *peð* in the future, the *p* of the first or third person singular, and of the second person plural, and the *pa* or *pe* of the second person singular; and of the first, and third person plural.

Of the Conjunctive Mood.

This seems to be but a Mood of Moods, or a Mood accruing to other Moods, as we said in the beginning of this Chapter, and is called *rñiubarð*. i. a *Disposition*; by which the future tense of the Indicative, and potential mood (in which alone this Mood takes place) are affected

affected, by reason of some parts of the speech. And this Disposition is caus'd by the Conjunctions *raí*, *antequam*, or before; *grò*. i. *licet*, or *etsi*. i. *thò*, or *although*; *oá*. i. *if*; by the Adverb *gròcum*, i. *if*, *when*, or *at any time*, and sometimes by certain Verbs, the Article *go*, or *gu*, or its Negative *naé*, intervening. In the future of the Indicative Mood, it is as followeth. And note that the Negatives in this Mood, are like the affirmatives; and therefore omitted.

gròcum naé	1. <i>phíra íul gong</i> , be fore I wound.	gròcum íolnaé	1. <i>phíra íul gonaí</i> , before we will wound.
	2. <i>phíra íul gonaí</i> , before you wound.		2. <i>phíra íul gonaí</i> , before ye will wound.
	3. <i>phíra íul gonaí</i> , before he will wound.		3. <i>phíra íul gonaí</i> , before they will wound.
gròcum naé	1. <i>phíra íul do gonaí</i> , before I should wound.	gròcum íolnaé	1. <i>phíra íul do gonaí</i> , before we should wound.
	2. <i>phíra íul do gonaí</i> , before you should wound.		2. <i>phíra íul do gonaí</i> <i>íí</i> , before ye should or could wound.
	3. <i>phíra íul do gonaí</i> , before he should wound,		3. <i>phíra íul do gonaí</i> , <i>íí</i> , before they could wound.

We onely give here an Example of the Conjunction *íul*, because the rest, as *grò*, *oá*, and the Adverb *gròcum*, with their Negations, do after the same Manner with *íul*, affect their regular Verbs. *gròcum* has 2. Negations, viz. *na*, *acáí naé*; & *íul* has none. *gròna* is the Negation of *ge*, or *grò*; and *mana* the Negative of *oá*. The

The Reader may enquire here for the Infinitive Mood; and the Irish allow no such; but instead thereof, in the present tense they make use of the plain Verbal Noun; as *smuainim éinze*, *I think to rise*; *smuainim buailt* *do* *or* *ne*, *I think to strike a man*; sometimes the verbal article *do*, is added to verbal Nouns; as *do smuainim* *or* *ne* *do* *manbaid*, *I thought to kill a man*; sometimes the pronominal article importing the person agreeing with the verb, and the thing signified, is joyned to the verbal Noun; as *do smuainim* *do* *bualt*, *I thought to strike you*; *abualt*, *to strike him*; *bainmbualt*, *to strike ye*, &c.

In the pretertense they make use of a Circumlocution, by taking the pretertense of the verb with the Article *gun* or *go*, before it; as *scoilim gun éinze*, *I think he rose*; *scoilim go ntabairt*, *I think he said*.

The Article *gun* has for its Negation *nan* or *naéan*, and *go* has *naé*, as *scoilim nan éinze* or *naéan éinze*. And in the futuretense they commonly make use of the Article *go*, as *scoilim go ntabairt*, *I think he will do it*.

The Hetroclits in this language, such as *atáim*, *I am*; *deirim*, *I say*; *do náb*, *he said*; or *to say*; *do éim*, *I see*, &c. are very Numerous. In the forming whereof, the common use, or practice of the Kingdom, or of the distinct Dialects of each Province, is the only Guide & Rule.

The Gerunds, call'd by the Irish *oibniógat*, ends in *ta* or *te*, as *gonata*, *gonate*; *buaillte*, *buaillte*. And it must be put in the Genitive Case, as *cás gonata* or *gonate*, *an occasion, cause, or crime of wounding*, &c. And sometimes the verbal Noun in the Genitive is taken for it, as *cás gona*, *cás buailt*, and that to answer the Gerund in *di*. To answer the Gerund in *do*, the Verbal Noun is put with the preposition *le*, or *ne*, as *le toir béalair buair*, *he shal overcome by silence*.

silence. And to answer the Gerund in *dum*, it is plac'd absolutely by it self, as *gorta*, *buailte*, &c. Or with the particle *in* or *ion*, before it prefix'd, as *in-déanta*; *ion-gorta*, *ion-buailte*, *to be*, or *fit to be beaten*. And sometimes it is done by placing *in*, or *ion*, before the Genitive of the Verbal Nouns, as *ion-gorta in-leanaína*, &c.



THE TENTH CHAPTER.

Anobscáid Cathróil.

Of the Verb passive, Preposition, & Conjunction.

THe Verb Passive & Verb impersonal are the same with the Irish, and they call both by the Denomination *nermíngne*, i. e. without persons, by reason it imports no person by it self, in the Irish language; wherefore it is alwayes accompany'd with Pronouns exprelsly signifying some person, or other; the Verb it self remaining still the same in both Numbers, as in the following Example.

Present Indicative	nóimín uaidéad.	1. <i>pháir buailteq me,</i>	nóimín iolnád.	1. <i>pháir buailteq m,</i>
		I am beaten.		we are beaten.
		2. <i>pháir buailteq tui,</i>		2. <i>pháir buailteq ib,</i>
		you are beaten.		ye are beaten.
		3. <i>pháir buailteq é,</i>		3. <i>pháir buailteq iad</i>
		he is beaten.		they are beaten.

Preter-

Preterit.

Preterit.

1. phya do baileo mé, I was beaten.
2. phya do baileo éú, you were beaten.
3. phya do baileo é, he was beaten.

Preterit.

1. phya do baileo in, nó rin, we were beaten.
2. phya do baileo rib, ye were beaten.
3. phya do baileo iad, they were beaten.

Future.

Future.

1. phya baileoig me, I will be beaten.
2. phya baileoig éú, you will be beaten.
3. phya baileoig é, nó í, he, or she will be beaten.

Future.

1. phya baileoig in, we will be beaten.
2. phya baileoig rib, ye will be beaten.
3. phya baileoig iad, they will be beaten.

The Imperative Mood. Example.

Imperative.

1. phya gontan mé, let me be wounded.
2. phya gontan éú, be you wounded.
3. phya gontan é, nó í, let him, or her be wounded.

Imperative.

1. phya gontan rin, let us be wounded.
2. phya gontan rib, be ye wounded.
3. phya gontan iad, let them be wounded.

For the Imperative Mood passive, the Irish Gram-
marians make use of a Verbal Noun, with a pronoun
lenited.

lenited

The Potential Mood.

do gompáirde	do gompáirde	would or could be, &c.
mē; tū; ē,	m̄; rīb;	
nóí;	íad.	
do buailfíde	da buailfíde	
mē; tū; ē,	rīm; rīb;	
nó í,	íad.	

The Deprecative Mood.

gan gontq mē;	ḡ gontq rīm;	that we may be wounded, &c.
tū; ē, nó í.	rīb; íad.	
buailt mē; tū;	ḡ buailteqm̄; b,	
ē, nó í.	no íad.	

The Consuetudinal Mood.

do gontq mē;	do gontq rīm;	I would have been.
tū; ē, nó í.	rīb; íad.	
do buailtíó mē;	do buailtíó m̄;	
tū; ē, nó í.	íb; íad.	

The Conjunctive Mood.

ful gontq mē;	ful gontq rīm;	Before I would have been.
tū; ē, nó í.	rīb; íad.	
ful buailtíó mē;	ful buailtíó m̄;	
tū; ē, nó í.	íb; íad.	

For the Infinitive Mood passive, the Irish Grammarians make use of a Verbal Noun, with a pronominal

minial Article importing the convenient person to be plac'd before it, as *doisim do bualad, I am bound to beat you.* For the present tense they put *gun*, and for the future *go*, with the preter and future tense; as *raoilim gun gonad, no go ngonparoln*: but the Consonant following *gun*, is not aspirated here, as in the Active; but remains in its own Nature; yet the Consonant following *go*, is Eclips'd, if capable of it, as in the Active.

Note that all Verbs, excepting some few irregular; have the Article *do* plac'd before them in the preter tense of the Indicative, in the potential, and in the Consuetudinal Mood; tho in some Verbs the Article *do* is sometimes plac'd in its stead, as *do elynim, I hear*, *do eualad, I heard.* In the Deprecative they have *gun* or *go*; in the Conjunctive *rul*, and others as we said before. In all other Moods & tenses, the Regular Verbs are taken absolutely without any Article.

The Irish allow of no participles; but instead of the participle of the present tense in *ans*, or *ens*, they make use of a verbal Noun, with the preposition *ag*, as *ag bualad, beating*; *ag nād, saying*; for the participle Active of the preter tense, they likewise use a verbal Noun with the preposition *an* or *ian*; as *ata domnall an mbualad, ne ian mbualad eom, Daniel is after beating John.*

The same is made use of, for the participles passive of the present & preter tense, when the preposition *le*, or *o*, comes before the Noun, as *ata Seamus ga bualad le eom, James is a beating by John.* This participle passive of the preter tense do often end in *e*; and most commonly in *te*, or *ce*, as *bualte, struck* or *beaten*; *ablaicte, buried*; *aromilte, consum'd*; *angce, robbed*; &c. The participle of the future tense, as well Active, as passive, is express'd by a circumlocution, with the particle *anti*, *no anti* as *atam q ti bualte Seamr, I am going a bout to beat James.* You may

may also take the Genitive Case of the verbal Noun, as *atá gí ábúaláó*, &c.

Of the Adverb. Called Nēmōnāzān.

An Adverb is a part of speech, modifying and explaining the signification of the Verb, and sometimes of the Noun, as *búal go láirín*, *strike strongly*, *láirín go lón*, *strong enough*; Adverbs are of Different kinds. Some signifie Interrogation *fiapnūgē* as *anfō*, *is it so?* *cáit*, *where?* And some are of an answer, as *afō* *it is so*.

Negatives *duiltaróe*; *ní hfō*, *not so*. *ní hamlá*.

Confirmation *comēanctūgāó*; *deimín*, *certainly*, *finmūgē*, *truely*, *verily*.

Congregation *comēnūmūgāó*; *manāon*, *together*; *abfočā*, *with*; *ne čéile*, *a long*.

Separation *deanūgē*; *párfc*, *severally*; *ó čéile*, *from one another*.

Time *amfín*; *amūg*, *to day*, *amānāč*, *to morrow*; *anoinčrōlín*, *after the morrow*; *anē*, *yesterday*; *anof*, *this night*; *apēín*, *last night*.

Place *át*; *ron*, *here*; *ānro*, *here*; *ānrom*, *in that place*; *ānrūó*, *there*; *apfō*, *throughout*; *an pāó*, *all along*; *an pūó*, *amongst*; *rčānōm*, *by*, *or through*; *anoin*, *from the east*; *amān*, *from the west*.

Order *óvūgāó*; *deir*, *nō tgeir*, *after*; *pābeoirg*, *finally*; *nāvāirg*, *after*; *a nír*, *again*; *anōn*, *over*; *anall*, *over hitherward*; *q nuq*, *at this time*.

Numbers *nūmē*; *pāóó*, *twice*; *pā čnī*, *thrice*; *pā čeāčq*, *fourtimes*.

Similitude *comūle*; *amāil*, *like*; *māro*, *thus*; *māpūó*, *after that manner*.

Demonstration *čarčēntaróe*; *āgro*, *here*; *āgrom*, *there*; *ārrūó*, *there it is*.

Quality *čālrōeāfā*; *go honōpāč*, *honourably*; *to calmā*, *v liantly*.

Doubt-

Doubtfulness ἀμυσιὰ ; ἀσάμα, *surely* ; ἤρῳ be, *whosoever*.

Grief πόλῳρσις ; πάντοῦ, *alas* ; ὤχ ; ὤχ ; τῖνας, *wretched* ; μάτ, *woe*.

Quantity ῥῥῖμεσῖν ; ἥ ὀλίγῃ, *little* ; ἥ μῶν, *greatly* ; ἥ ὅλῳ, *enough*.

There are three properties of Adverbs, viz. *form*, *figure*, and *Comparison* ; the form, or species is either primitive, which derives from no other word, as ποῖν, ῥῖαν ; or derivative, which takes its origin from another word, as ἀμβλαῖνα, ἥ ἑαλ, ἥ οὐδ, &c.

All Nouns Adjectives may be made Adverbs, after two manner of wayes : first, by placing the Article ἥ before them, ἥ ματ, ἥ ὁλ. And such Adverbs do not precede, but follow the Verb : secondly when they go absolutely before the Verbs, modifying their significations ; as ὁλ ῥῖν, *evilly got* ; ματ ὁ ῥῖν, *well done*.

The figure of Adverbs is either simple, as ἥ ματ, *well* ; or compound, as ἥ ματ, *full well*. There are some Adverbs that have their Articles alwayes annexed to them, as ἀνῖν, ἥ δεινῖν, ἀν ταν. And some others have prepositions after the Nature of Articles, as ὁ ἑῖλε, *a sunder* ; ῥῖ ἑῖλε, *through one another* ; ἥ ποῖλε, *together* ; ἀν οῖλε, *another* ; and some destitute of both, as ὤ, μάτ, &c.

There are many Degrees of Comparison in Adverbs, as in Nouns Adjectives, of which we spoke in the seventh Chapter ; the positive call'd μόλῳ, ἥ ὁμολῳ ; the augmentative. i. αἰβῖροζῳ ; the Comparative. i. ἥ ματῳ ; in Adverbs these are call'd, ὀνῖν, ἥ ματῳ ; and the Superlative call'd, ἀνῖν, ἥ ὁμομῳ. And this affection is onely proper to such Adverbs as are derived from Nouns Adjectives.

Of the Preposition. i. neimbeápla.

This is a part of speech put before a Noun separately, and governing a Case. The Cases govern'd by a preposition, are the Dative, Accusative, and Ablative; two govern the Dative, as *do*, *éirge*; eleven do govern the Accusative, as *me*, *noime*, *nir*, *leir*, *reáca*, *énio*, *éainir*, *roin*, *má*, *dan*, *fe áh*; the Deprecatives which they call *neimbeápla an éirge*, viz. the Deprecative prepositions are six, and do govern the Ablative Case, as *ar*, *de*, *uaró*, *uar*, *gan*, *áige*; more over there are four prepositions that govern both the Accusative & Ablative, as *an*, *raoi*, *an*, *ian*; of which the three first govern the Ablative Case, where *quies*, or *rest*, is signified; to that in all we have 23. prepositions viz. *do*, *éirge*, *uaró*, *noime*, *nir*, *leir*, *reáca*, *énio*, *éainir*, *roin*, *má*, *da*, *an*, *ar*, *de*, *uar*, *gan*, *áige*, *án*, *raoi*, *á*, *fe*, *ian*. The prepositions are often chang'd into others of the same signification, for which, take the following Rules: Except *man*, *gan*, *dan*, *roin*, and the deprecatives *an fe ian*.

First, before a Noun, *éirge* makes *go*, as *go bpior*, *to aman*; *ume* makes *um*, *um*, *ra ba ná as um fear*, *a bout a man*; and before the Article *do*, *dó* makes *don*, as *don baile*, *to the Town*, &c.

A Conjunction, call'd *comchéngal*, is that, which joyns together the parts of speech, and is of divers kinds: for some are Copulatives as *agar*, *ir*, *and*; for which a single *r* is sometimes put; joyn'd to the word, and *ná* *not*, or *nor*; joynes the parts of an affirmative preposition; sometimes an Affirmative; as *éainig* *do* *fe doinnall go héirinn*, *Hugh & Daniel came into Irland*; the Negative, *ní éainig* *do* *fe ná doinnall go héirinn*. *Hugh nor Daniel came not into Irland*. All the rest of the Conjunctions may be justly apply'd to this Rule onely.

THE



THE ELEVENTH CHAPTER.

An t-*comhár* Cairbreil Deag.*Of the Syntaxis called comhár.*

Syntax, or Construction, is the due joyning of the parts of speech among themselves, according the true order of Grammar; and is divided into two parts, viz. Concord called *comhár*, *nó comhárótá*, and Government called *maílúgá*. And first of the Concord of the Article *an*, with a Noun; of a Noun Substantive with a Noun Adjective, of a Pronoun with the Noun; of a Noun with a Verb; & of the Conjunction.

The Article *an* agrees with a Noun, in Gender, and Case, as *an fear*, *the man*; *mac an fear*, *the son of the man*; *don fear*, *to the man*, &c. *an bhean*, *the woman*; *mac namhá*, *the son of the woman*; *don mheán*, *to the woman*; &c. And it may be joyn'd to all Nouns Substantives, provided it doth not bear, or cause to bear a superfluous determination, of the sense of the word; which superfluous Determination is call'd by the Irish Grammarians *tomáire*; *ruáná*: for which, Note that the signification of a Noun may be determin'd after four wayes; first, by the Article *an*, which is called *tuáruáná*, i. first Determination, as *an fear*; secondly by a Pronoun Possessive, which Determination is call'd *ruáná* *inse*, as *mo lám*, *my hand*; thirdly, by a subsequent Genitive Case, which is called *ruáná* *twóineime*, as *bhean fear*, *a man's wife*; fourthly by a proper Name, which Determination is call'd *ruáná* *anna báire*, as *Dáimall*, *Doncá*.

The Article *an* ought not to be joyn'd to a Noun
that

that would have any of the foresaid Determinations; for then there would be a superfluous one more than one Determination concurring to determine the same Noun.

Except, first, all Nouns with an encrease; for in such, several Determinations may concur together; for, tho' it be not well said, *an bñ an fín*; yet, *an bñra an fín*, is well said. Secondly when a Pronoun Relative is understood in the speech, as *táinig an Doimall do budil me*, for the question may be well put, *cia an Doimall*, *what Daniel*? Thirdly except also, when the Genitive Case doth not consignifie the possession of the thing, but rather signifieth either the Matter, where of it proceeds, as *an cupa óir*, *the Cup of Gold*; *an caitoir mairde*, *the Chair of wood*: or the Art, office, or Exemployment of one, as *is mair an fín tize é*, *he is a good house keeper*; *is mair an fín tuas*, *nó Comáin é*, *he is a good hatchet man*; or a good *Hook's man*; as to a noun's concord with another Noun; the Adjective & Substantive do agree in gender, Number, & Case, as *an fín geal*; *mac an fín gíl*; *don fíon geal*; *bñ geal*, *mac na mna gíle*, *don mnaoi gíl*. Except in the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative plural; for when the Substantive is in the Dative, or Ablative plural, the Adjective must be of the Nom. plural, as *zona*, *nó*, *óna fhuairb geala*, *to*, *or*, *from the white men*; and when the Substantive is of the Genitive plural, the Adjective must be of the Nom. singular, as *meir na lámna mine*, *the bigness of the smooth hands*. Unless you would have *geala*, to be of the Dative and Ablative plural, and *mín*, of the Genitive plural.

Two Substantives continued, and belonging to the same thing, do agree in the same Case, as *tabá an leabán don lias doimall*, *give the Book to the Physician Daniel*; also the second, or later Substantive may be put in the Nom. Case, tho' the former be in an oblique

oblique one, as *tabair anleob don lias Seamus*; but the explicative Conjunction *eadon*, is understood, betwixt *lias* & *Seamus*.

As to the concord of pronouns with Nouns, take the following directions. All pronouns of the first Declension, do agree with Nouns Substantives after the same manner, as Substantives agree among themselves, as *meir domnall*, *tura brián*, but the first & second person plural, may be attributed to one singular person, for which we have this Rule, *com rib, nó rin donad le haonóne*, as *ribre adomnall, ríne beairnaird*, *speaking of my self alone*.

When two Nouns of divers Numbers, or Genders, do belong to the same thing, the pronoun must agree with the Noun which is most principal in the speech; tho sometimes by poetical license, it may agree with the other.

The Pronouns of the second Declension, be onely alter'd in the Dative Case; yet they agree in Gender, Number, and Case, with Nouns Substantives: and the same we say of Pronouns of the third Declension; excepting the Interrogative Pronouns, which are not often joyn'd to Nouns, but in the Nominative Case alone: but the Interrogative, & its answer, shall agree in the same Case, as *cia ne nouógt? cia ó bpuq? uampe*.

As to the Concord of a Noun with a Verb, it consists in the being of Numbers & persons; and since all Nouns are deemed to be of the third person, a Verb personal in the third person doth perfectly agree with a Noun; for so they agree in Number & person, as *éamig an psi*, *the man is come*; *éangadan na fin*, *the men are come*. The Noun with which the Verb is said to agree, must be of the Nom. Case, and it is that to which the Action imported by the Verb is attributed, if it be a Verb Active or Neuter; b

if a Verb passive, it is that into which the Action passeth, or that which suffers.

Although Nouns be deemed of the third person, yet they are sometimes joyn'd in the same Number, and Nom. Case, to other persons besides the third, as *an fò do beinne an fsi paine, & do beiceara do enompòin, whilst I would be the watchman, & you would be the Trumpeter.* *tugamgne na doime óga & do tugabairre na doime áirad éat ton námaro, we the young people & you the old gave battle to the Enemy.* If a Verb goeth before many copulated Nouns of the singular Number, that Verb also may be of the singular, as *táinig domnall & eom don baile.* A Verb following a Relative understood, doth necessarily agree in Number or person with the antecedent of that Relative; for the Antecedent may be of the plural, where as the Verb is of the singular Number, as *ar iadpo na fin táinig ton baile, these are the men that came to town.* Moreover, it may be of the first, or second person, but the Verb must be alwayes of the third, as *ar mife domanb domnall, ar taya domanb brián.*

Any Verb of the third person singular, may be joyn'd to any pronoun in the Nom. of whatsoever Number, or person; but the Verb doth not seem to be otherwise of the third person, than its sound alone, as *gonparò me, gonparò tu, gonparò ré, rí, rib, riad, nó iad;* but in al other persons of a Verb Active or Neuter, a pronoun of the same person and Nom. Case, cannot be immediately joyn'd to them. For, *do marb riad, is better spoken, than domanbáda riad, they killed.*

Verbs passive do agree with all nouns, and pronouns of what soever Number, or person they be, as *goncán mé, tu, e, &c. gontá brián, gontán na fin, &c.* For such Verbs pass unalter'd through all Numbers and persons, excepting in the pretertense of the Indicative Mood, where such Verbs make *ad* in the singular,

singular, and *arò* in the plural, as *to gonab an fhi*;
to gonarò na fin.

If Copulatives of divers persons do precede a Verb plural, it must follow the most Noble of the Copulatives, and Note, that if the first person is more Noble than the second, and the second more Noble than the third: so, *miye fe tupa tangaman. tupa fe domnall tangaman.*

As to the Concord of Conjunctions, this onely occurs, that *thò grò* & *ge* have the same signification, yet in a speech, they challenge each a seperate place; for *grò no gròb*, is put before a Noun, whether Substantive or Adjective; as also before a pronoun included in the preposition, as *grò clac*, *grò enan*, *grò e*, *grò me*, *grò lem*, *grò lib*, &c. but *ge*, is placed before Verbs and Articles, as *ge fuq*, *ge ta*, *ge nae marc.*



THE XII. CHAPTER.

An vana Caibrol deag.

*Of the Government of the Article, Noun
& Pronoun.*

THe Article *an* governs no Case, but it mortifies, or extinguishes all Nouns Feminine, of the Nominative singular that follow it, & whose initial consonant is capable of Aspiration; and all Nouns Masculine of the Gen. Case singular; as also all Datives of the singular Number, as *bean*, *the woman*; *mac an fin*, *don fion*: *don mncor.* likewise the Article *an* forceth a *τ*, which is call'd *τ pūanēa*, to be put before all Nouns Masculine in the Nominative Case,
L begi-

beginning from a vowel, or from an *r*, and in all Datives singular whether the Noun be Masculine, or Feminine, as *an t-éadan*, the face; *an t-ynón*, the Nose; *don t-ynán*, to the bridle. But this Rule, as to the Dative, runs onely in reference to the Letter *r*; and the other Cases are not chang'd by the Article *an*.

The Article *gac* mortifies, or extinguishes all Gen. Cases Masculine, of the singular Number, and all Datives of the same Number following it, if their initial Letters be capable of Aspiration, as *leabán gac fin*, every man's Book; *do gac mneoi*, to every, or each woman; & when *gac* makes *ta-da* in the Gen. Case, it doth not mortify the Gen. Case following, as *pleag gacá fin*, each man's spear, or lance.

The verbal Articles *do* & *do* mortifye the Verbs active to which they are joyned, as *do gém*, he begot; *do buailear*; *domanbáir*: but not the Verb passive, as *do gémton*; *do buailead*, &c.

The Interrogative Article *an*, Eclipseth such Verbs as do follow it, as *an bful* ? is it ? *an mbiaó*, will it be ? But doth not alter the Nouns, as *an geal e*, is it white ? *an dub é*, is it black ? The Articles *anba*, *nae*, *nae ba*, do not change their following words; but *nan nan*, *nae q*, do mortifie such words as follow, and are capable of being mortify'd, as *nan maic*, was it good ? *nae an maic* ? was it not good ? The Article *o*, governs a Gen. Case, as *o'Neill*, *o'Donnall*, which Gen. the said Article *o*, mortifies, when it self is of the Gen. Case, Dative, or Ablative singular, but when of the Gen. plural, it eclipseth the following Gen. as *hóbráin dua bñiam*, *díbráin*, *amere hóbráin*, *mere ómbráin*. In other Cases of the singular Number, the initial consonant is not chang'd; and in the plural, the Nom. Accusát. Vocat. and Ablative, are not in use; but in the Dative plural, the said Gen. is also mortified, as *oi*, *hó díbráin*.

The

The Article an adds the aspirative h to all the Cases of the plural Number begining from a vowel, excepting the Gen. which it Eclipseth, as na haibne, *the Rivers*; mead na naibne, *the greatness of the Rivers*; dona haibnib, *to the Rivers*. feuc na haibne, *see the Rivers*; ona haibnib, *from the Rivers*.

As to the Government of Nouns, when two of them, being of divers significations, come together or are joyn'd in the same tense, the second will be of the Gen. Case, which sometimes, signifyeth the thing possessed, as fean na fallaing deinge, *the man of the red mantle or cloak*; fean nambō, *the man of the Cows*.

And these may be well turn'd, fli go lfallaing noeing, fli go mbuairb, &c. sometimes it signifyeth Art, Trade, Office, or Imployment, or something belonging to it, as fli oana, *a peot*; fli ffe, *a watchman*; fli tige, *an husband man*: and sometimes the Matter, or substance out of which the thing was made, as cupan eniāb, *an earthen Cup*; corn oin, *a bowl of Gold*, &c.

The Gen. Case of Verbal Nouns, and Gerunds are also govern'd by Nouns Substantives, as fli buailte, &c.

Verbal Nouns, Gerunds, and Participles, do Govern a Gen. Case.

A noun Substantive in the Nominative Feminine; and in the Dative, as wel Masculine as Feminine, of the singular Number, mortifies a Noun Adjective joyn'd to it, as likewise the Gen. and Gerunds govern'd by it, as bān gnaama, *a sullen or morose woman*; don fin geal, *to the white man*; but the Accusative singular, & the Gen. plural causeth an Eclipsis, as buail mncor bfin, *beat a man's wife*; mic na bpeqccalma, *the sons of the valiant men*. Not the Nom. Masculine & the Gen. Feminine of the sing. Number, as also the Nom. Feminine of the plural, neither

mortifie nor Eclips the initial consonant of the following Noun; but when they do not encrease, sometimes they cause an aspiration, as *mac fín gíl*, *na fín gí-ala*. Sometimes they do not, as *doime geala*. Verbal Nouns, Gerunds, & participles as they are, when they signifie or import an Action, do not change their following initial consonants, in what soever Case they be put, as *naéad do bualaó fín*, *I will go to beat a man*.

As to the government of Pronouns, the Possessive pronouns singular, of the first, second, & third person, and of the Masculine Gender, do mortify or extinguish their following initial consonants aspirable, as *mo élaíóim*, *my sword*; *do élaíóim*, *your sword*; *a élaíóim*, *his sword*; but the possessive pronouns singular of the third person and Feminine Gender do not change their following initial, tho' aspirable consonants: as *agruas*, *her hair*; *acáin*, *her head*; yet they place the aspirative *h* before the following word that begins with a vowel, as *ahuí*, *her breast*; *a héadóan*, *her face*. The possessive Pronouns plural do cause an Eclipsis in their following capable words, as *an gcóro*, *our share*; *bán ccoíro*, *your share*; *accoíro*, *their share*.

When the Pronoun *mo* or *do*, goes before words beginning from a vowel, or from an *f* preceding a vowel, then *m* or *d* (which last may be chang'd into a *c*) must stick to the beginning of the words, losing their own proper vowel *o*; and they may be aspirated, or not, as *méadóan*, *my face*; *mpallang*, *my mantle*; *céadóan*, *thy face*; *cpallang*, *your mantle*. And it is commonly said, *mpallang*, *méadóan*, *céadóan*, &c.

THE XIII. CHAPTER.

An tñs Carbroil cēas.

*Of the Government of Verbs , Adverbs ,
Prepositions and Conjunctions.*

ALl Verbs Active do govern after them an Accu-
sative Case , as *mynfō fñ*, *I will kill a man* ;
buafō bñ, *nō mñcōi*, *I will beat a woman* ; but not
before them , as *an bñ mynfō*.

When an Infinitive , either expressly or tacitly
follows the Noun , that is to be govern'd by the
Verb , then it may be put in the Accusat. or in the
Nom. Case , as one thinks fit : as *to gēan mñcōi* , *nō
bñ to mñbāō*, *to cūāō bñ fñ cōill*.

A Verb Active do also govern two , or more Ac-
cusat Cases , joyn'd by the Copulative *agaz* , *nō nā* ,
either explicitly , or implicitly , as *gnābām Semaz fē
eom* ; *nī nūzāō uāim mac nā mññ*. *fñ & nīfñ*, *thō*
they be not Verbs , do govern an Accusat. Case.

An Accusat. Case govern'd by a Verb , if the Arti-
cle *an* , *ac* , or *gac* , doth not intervene , may be as-
pirated ; but if any of them intervenes , it is to be
Eclips'd , as *mynfō fñlāō* ; *mynfō an bñlāō* , yet
if the Accusative be like the Nominative Case , and
without any of those Articles before it , it may be or
not aspirated at pleasure , as *mynfō fñ* , *nō fñ* ; but
if the Accusative has an Article before it , then it may
be Eclips'd or not , as *zōzāō an fñ* , *nō an bñfñ*.

All Participles , Gerunds , Supines and Verbal
Nouns , if taken Actively , will require a Gen. Case
after them , as *mābāō fñ* ; *fñ mābā leomām* , but
if

if taken passively, then they require either a Nom. Case, or the person to be express'd, as *an manbáta*, *nó is ionmanbáta muc*, *ata Séadán an na manbáto*; *nó aga mqbáto*.

As to the government of Adverbs, some do govern a Gen. Case, as *peachónm*, *an fuo*, *an fad*, *a bfoch*, *deir*, *tan éir*, *anuasg*, &c. Whether they signify time or place; others require a Dative or Ablative Case, not truly govern'd by them, but by a Preposition, as *macon*, *maille*, *man con le Séadán*; *maille le honóm*. Others do indifferently require either a Nom. or Accusat. Case, as *agro bñ*, *agrom mncor*, & the rest of the Adverbs do commonly govern no Case.

Five Prepositions do govern the Accusat. Case in both Numbers, as *man*, *gan*, *van*; the Deprecative *an*, which they call *lainmbéanla na gñde*; and *roin*, signifying universality, or a Collection of all, as *man mncor*; *man mna*; *gan mncor*; *gan mna*; *vanlám*; *anna haptola*; *tanstadán arteaé roin fion fe mncor*. This Preposition *roin*, not onely governs an Accusat. Case immediately after it, but also after the Conjunction *agar* in both Numbers, as *roin fion*, *nó fñ agar mncor*; *roin fin fe mna*; *gabairó anémfecr anrom roin oslaé agar mgn*. But when the said Preposition *roin*, is taken for *inter*, then it governs an Accusat. in the singular, and a Dative in the plural, and governs no Case after the Conjunction, as *frgpcó roin mnaib*, *roin mnaib agus fin*; *roin fearn fe bean*. All other Prepositions do govern a Dative, or Ablative Case, in the plural Number, as *le fearnaib*; *go fearnaib*; but in the singular Number, some do govern onely a Dative, or Ablative, some an Accusative, some both.

There are five Prepositions which do not change or alter the initial consonant of the Cases which they govern, viz. *aise*, *érgce*, *nir*, *leir*, *van*, as *ag fion*, *go fñ*, *ne fñ*, *van mna*. All the foresaid five

five Prepositions, excepting the first, & the last, do add the aspirative h to their following words, beginning with a vowel; as go hūf, ne hūf, le hūf.

The particles an fe m, that is, the preposition included in an, whether it imports or signifies motion or rest; as also nomie, do Eclips such Cases as they govern, as abfion, abfean, ne bfean. This last, is very often plac'd before verbal Nouns, as ne noul, ne tteaf. All other Prepositions do aspirate the initial consonants of the Cases which they govern. As to conjunctions, we said in the foregoing that ful, ge da, gion ga, &c. do govern a Conjunctive Mood; as likewise doth geaerh; and the same of gro be, ionor, &c. we said, likewise, that tho gro and ge be of the same signification; yet gro and grob are placed onely before Nouns, as gro cloero; grob maic e; gro ole e, gro me, gro lem, &c. And ge is onely plac'd before Verbs and Articles, as gepuf, ge bhrif, ge buail, &c.



THE XIII. CHAPTER.

An ceatnamad Caibroil Deag.

*Of the Antient Characters call'd ogam;
and of the Abbreviations, call'd
nodrige.*

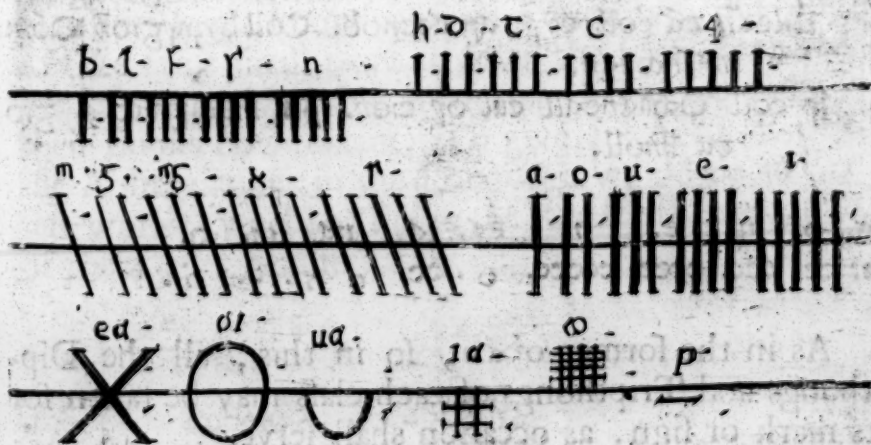
BEfore Letters were invented, there was formerly in use, an occult manner of writing call'd ogam by the Irish; they gave the several Characters thus invented, Names, as the reader may see in the beginning of the first Chapter. viz. Alm, coll, dhrif, &c. And of these occult ways and Methods there are three sorts,

sorts, as *oꝛam enaob*, so called from the similitude or likeness which the several characters of the same have to branches of trees; for it consists in lines and signs, partly homogeneous, partly Heterogeneous; and in their position and situation, in regard to one principal line, over, under or through which they are drawn. The said principal line serves onely for a Rule, & not for any letter; whose upper part or side, is call'd the left, and the under part, the right. About, over, under & through which line the aforesaid signs or Characters are drawn and fram'd, which do serve instead of consonants, vowels, Dipthongs and Triphthongs. You shal observe, that besides the line drawn from the left to the right, which is the Rule of all the rest, there are several other short lines, some straight under the main line, some above it, others drawn through the main line, of which, some are drawn crooked, some straight; as also some certain small Notes or signes, all which do import the Alphabetical Letters, as you see them mark'd. As for the small Notes or signes, one is *X*, which signifies all Dipthongs and Triphthongs begining with the vowel *e*, tho it is sign'd with an *ea* onely. The final circld like an *o*, upon the said ruling line, imports the Dipthong *oi*. The Note representing an hook thus *u*, on the right side of the ruling line, imports all Dipthongs and Triphthongs begining with the vowel *u*, tho it be mark'd onely with *ua*. The four lines, of which two are parallel to the ruling line, and the other two a cross them, and are under the said ruling line, do signifie all Dipthongs and Triphthongs begining with the vowel *i*, tho it be mark'd with *ia* onely. The eight lines, of which four are parallel to the ruling line, and the other four a cross e'm, and are place'd on the left side of the ruling line, or above it, do signifie all Dipthongs & Triphthongs begining from

from the vowel *a*, tho' mark'd onely with *a*. The smal line drawn under, and parallel to the ruling line signifies *p*.

For the better understanding of these Characters it is necessary to get & keep by heart, these following Irish verses; that one may perfectly write, and read this Method. And of this *oꝝam* alone, I have seen 32. manner of ways for writing the same; but still no other, but such as might be understood well, by these foregoing rules, and by the following verses.

Beir na hionan dom lám beir. Inr dír gán eirleir,
 Fhian tniun, rrl ceatnan gán cén. Ir Nryn con acógeq
 Uat na hong dom lám éli. Oryn dír go ndeigni,
 Teme tniun, ceatng do coll. q na cóigly ní cealam.
 2Nrynpiantarnna mór an mod. Oir do gont, tniun do niaol
 Scudir na ceatnan gán doilge. Nryn na cóigly comroizte.
 Ailm na hionan táirna anuar. Oñ dír go nofgénuar,
 tñ tniun, éagab ceatng na ceal. Ir iozab cona cóigly
 Eabab na crzyr úm an genuib. Oin na buaile bryz bi ázcom,
 rleañ na lrb dom leat dír. 2Nan zng tígoan, ir oinchr.
 Ceirneplearga a Nryn ár d. Dom leat dír bamly gaebano
 Ahoj amancoll male. Do leatuib cle na cruib.



The Irish Antiquaries have preserv'd this oğam in particular, as a piece of the greatest value in all their Antiquity. And it was penal for any but those that were sworn Antiquaries either to study or use the same. For in these Characters those sworn Antiquaries wrote all the evil actions and other vicious practices of their Monarchs and great personages both male and female; that it should not be known to any but to themselves and their successors being sworn Antiquaries as aforesd.

2dly. Of the oğam coll, or the manner of writing all the vowels, Dipthongs and Triphthongs by the letter C alone, in various ways doubled and turned, as you shall see hereafter. But the consonants must be written in their proper forms & forces, to make out the words in this oğam; and it is necessary that the following Irish verses be committed well by heart, by the learner, to enable him to write and read the same.

Coll an Ailm anogam. Is dá coll an éamón,
 An éil órbagomém mblaró. Trí coll énoðácoméaró,
 Cheirne coll an éagad áin, éng coll an iogad iomlám,
 Coll an acúl Déabád áin. Ní méala éng a éagad,
 Dá coll Dóin go léine. Cúl an éil go ccoigeile
 Uileán dá coll éng an accnoð. Coll brngion Dóin
 na haonar.
 Is coll Damaneall eul ór cion. Ní hui gnát, gró
 ca mion.

ā. o. u. e. i. ea. ia. ua. oi. ō.
 c. cc. ccc. cccc. ccccc. ū. ōc. ō ō. ō. ō.

As in the former oğam, so in this, all the Dipthongs and Triphthongs of each class may be taken for ts mark or sign, as occasion shall serve.

3dly.

3dly. Of the oġam Conrome ; and for its better information, take the following Irish verses.

bh ailm dēana. Ol on gan aicmēala ;
 ꝛ ꝛ aīna. Sc ēaġaō, maol iōġaō ꝑionēalma,
 Cnꝛ dā mꝛn a Nēabāō aīn. 1ꝛ dālyꝛ aīn iomlān
 Da bb aīnleān gon oġam. 1ꝛ dā coll aīnānēoll
 1ꝛ dā ꝑeiz aīnōl, mꝛ dōnōaīz an ꝑꝑibneoir.

a.	o.	u.	e.	i.	ea.	ia.	ua.	o.	oi.
bh.	ol.	ꝛ.	ꝛ.	ng.	mm.	ll.	bb.	cc.	pp.

OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

Commonly us'd by the Irish.

BEfore printing was invented, or introduced, Abbreviations were frequent in all languages, & are partly still continued, especially with the Irish ; not onely in M. S. S. but also in their printed Books, from which proceeds the difficulty some have in reading our Books : but, in my opinion, there is no man that loves knowledge or Antiquity, but ought to take some small pains to learn the Irish for the sake of many valuable treasures hidden in some of their Books now extant. To give an Account of all the Abbreviations in the Language would be an Endless work, yet I shall give the Reader the most usual of them : as hereafter.

ω, αο.
 αοβτ, αοβεαπτ, no αοαβτ.

agh,	aghob.	p.,	con.
am,	amail.	pc,	Concoba.
q,	an.	cf,	clan.
q,	an.	cf ^m ,	clorobm.
b,	bab.	o.,	ocit.
b,	ban.	oom,	ooman.
b,	bh.	oom ^m ,	oominall.
b,	ban, nó boñ.	og,	peang.
be ⁿ ,	blagám,	de,	orne.
bb.	Daibí.	o,	oon.
bñ,	brian.	ee,	eile.
c.,	ceao.	e,	eine.
cj,	ceao.	h,	ejnoñ.
cj,	cean.	h,	ejmñ.
cc,	ceanc.	f,	ea.
cc,	ceanc.	g,	ea.
c,	com, nó cean.	h,	epéin.

f,	fein.	ft,	glab.
=f,	fon.	ssss,	exse.
f,	ffis.	ft,	glon, nō glen.
=f,	feap.	h,	huag.
f,	ffag.	.1,	soom.
f,	ffo.	x,	in.
ft,	fin.	.1,	ngā.
f,	fad.	.1m,	muuo.
ff,	dāib.	K,	ca, nō ca.
ft,	glan.	l,	eaogao.
ft,	glar, nō gleap.	ll,	dail.
f,	gan, nō go.	t,	lan, nō lon.
o,	gun.	t,	lan.
f,	gac.	7,	m.
=f,	gan.	m,	ma.
o,	gab.	q,	mle.
f,	gnag.	=m,	mon.
ft,	glan.	u,	excm.

m̄	mpim.	r̄	ron.
p̄	peam.	l̄	páilce.
p̄c̄	páinc.	cc̄	ceanc.
ā	cu.	ch̄	chuaig.
n̄	puab.	c̄	ceic̄, nó teme.
n̄	paob.	cmc̄	cmcioll.
n̄	pañ.	c̄	cug.
2̄	painge.	cc̄	caobg.
r̄	aec̄.	ō	umupio.
rt̄	pluaig.	uū	uile.
rt̄	plán.	ut̄	ulaob.
rt̄	plige.	rl̄	rl̄iam.
r̄	read.	lc̄	agap.
ram̄	ramail.	7̄	agap.
rc̄	reanc.	7̄	eaob.
rc̄	reac̄.	7̄	eaob.
r̄	rao.	3̄	ar̄.

When

When any of the five vowels is set over a consonant, it carries the force of η & its own; either before, or after, as

α	e	i	o	η
$\tau\alpha$,	τe ,	τi ,	τo ,	$\tau\eta$,
$\tau\eta\alpha$,	$\tau\eta e$,	$\tau\eta i$,	$\tau\eta o$,	$\tau\eta\eta$.
or $\tau\alpha\eta$,	$\tau e\eta$,	$\tau i\eta$,	$\tau o\eta$,	$\tau\eta\eta$.

When the letter η is set over any consonant, it carries the force of $\eta\alpha$, as

η —	η —
$\xi\alpha$,	$\tau\tau$,
$\xi\eta\alpha\alpha$,	$\tau\eta\alpha\tau$.

When a small η , thus writtin S, is set over a consonant, it has the force of $e\alpha\eta$ as $\eta\eta\eta\eta$, &c.

But if the S be doubled thus SS, the η must be doubled also, as

$\eta\eta\eta\eta$, &c.

Note that in words of more than one syllable, compounds excepted, all the middle consonants do commonly belong to the precedent vowel, as $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\eta$ thus $\tau\alpha\lambda-\alpha\eta$, the Earth.

The double consonant must intirely follow the precedent vowel, as $\tau e\alpha\eta\eta$, promise.

Diphthongs & Triphthongs shall never be divided; so you are not to write, or speake $\eta\eta-\alpha\eta$ for $\eta\eta\alpha$, a pain.

Some Notations of Numbers in the Irish.

Deic.	x.	Ten.
Doicéat.	xx.	Twenty.
Tríocéat.	xxx.	Thirty.
Ceatnabéat.	xxxx.	Forty.
Caoḡat.	l.	Fifty.
Seairḡat.	lx.	Sixty.
Seairmóḡat.	lxx.	Seventy.
Oí móḡat.	lxxx.	Eighty.
Noicéat.	lxxxx.	Ninety. or 100.
Céad.	c.	One hundred.
Éngcéad.	d.	Five hundreds.
Míle.	cí.	One thousand.

F I N I S.

suim bhunúthasach am tea
 guisg chriosdaíche,
 a brios agus a
 n'óam.

Thaille ne hoisg spionadóirí an éneoinigh ge
 laé; 7 le hūinnairghitib coimóirneáca eile noim faoi-
 rom noim cumóinead, agus nannóirg. Fappé clár
 na bpead foghnar noimh faoirrom.

Ua na tarrnang, agus an ná gcun a mál a nois
 go nuádh lé.

S. O.

*Imperitos docete liberè. Esdra 1. cap. 7. vers. 25.
 Audiens sapiens sapientior erit. Prov. 1. vers. 5.*



Ua na cun accló a labán le tharrnán uan Obáber
 lárú nū na hallrde.
 CLO. OCC. xxviii.

No an epirt: cum an leuģtōna.

N 2

10. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1900:

1900

[illegible]

Gíob be leat nógem an lánmáin do mím an ro dona na-
 máib don tghof cniortóide an a ttráctaim, ionnóigé
 réaghó eile dá ttráctá, 7 ógáimín fáill, 7 eularó
 lé lóigé oim a gá reólach nór pórómíche, agus nór
 rónóeánóigé ma pórómíche nór mígleur, 7 buáitíle na oí-
 cáimíne do ball ópáigíle daimíne. Fanné g ab é báb lán
 fáil daimígan an leibhán do beir párlíorá an aón nór. Ma
 carca oir a léigheoin ionnóigé an ttráctáin ro loét a
 bít céille, nó carca nór, gab féin mo leithféal, 7
 na bíodóragáitádeoráim, oí nímíche gheibthe an na ráoi-
 the féin lántráon ó foghar, ro loét, agus ír lúgha
 ma ím mór, agus ab iontráimhíle mo díthécall an ro a
 ngafaphilacium na hfgloirí lé minutum na báimíne abh-
 ríge úd ag lucas cap. 21.

Slecht éinne gíochimpe thura a leughóirí choimh-
 thionncharaigh fao hachchríngce do bheith an mo ríon
 chum dé a gcrinne deaghbhalach, agus chríche maíthe
 do theacht an minútum mo bheag rhaóthair ann ro
 chum gloine dé, agus chum leara anma gac droinge dar
 thionnsgáin, agus dar dhealbhríoch mé é, 7 antois go
 bprísin m'áin éinne d'áin féin, d'íon, 7 do cad eile na
 gnára abar fainne áiníste na bfeitha ríctáine hall. Amen.



а н с h п е.

Adnotatio. Turz 8 ab iáo cály bal vly q
twghma Cniort do com an Chneisi 7 tocryn
antgar a céile i, óin ip de sin gomtean Sym-
bolum Apostolorum vi, amzl a dearythq
rcot an da earbal déag maille le aynriogal do
beiz mte ó gac aón díob. Qlgar brot naé q
rgniobadq na hly bal, na con an brt dona deir-
gioblaib; na zona rmbirgelaib an énefi ran
Sgruoptin, táinur sin ata si q buandómier
driúg andriúg ó amper na nearybal ag an eglan
do gnat.

Rufin. in
Expositio.
Symbol.
Apost.
Ambros.
serm. 38.
Hieron.

Trg b'cò naé'f'p'z' l' p'an Ch'né'si a'c't' d'há epist. 61.
 a'nc'io'c'alc'e'us do n'e'm r'm'ne na n'h' b'al' d'on- c. 9. adver-
 da'iz i, t'a'u's'n go b'p'z' h'o' é'c't'ia h'a'nc'io'g'a'il sus errores
 d'e'us i't'e, ma m'e'a'p't'y na p'o'm'g'e' r'p'e'i's'h'a'l't'a 70. Hiero-
 e'u'z'f'a's't'a' d'h'a'll'a' g'i'o' f'i' p'a' r'e'a'c't'. An an co- sol.
 b'a'n go b'p'z' h'o' r'e'a'c't' b'p'o'm'g'e, n'o' r'e'a'c't' na'm-
 t'io'g'a'il

tiogail mte benar le diaoaf na nadozhe dia-
da, 7 reaf namtiogail eile do eiz an daonac
q rlanngteona Chioit : oin cneromro ar an
gneri go bprl doimdia amam an, 7 nac bprl
ann acht sin. Cneromro go bprlro tri pegra-
na ra nadozhe diao .i. an eacq, an mac, 7 an
Spionao naom, 7 g ab dia nleamactae lion-
barde gae pegra bioh. Alsur po iao na cezna
hgtiogail benar ne dia da taob fein. Alaro
tri hamtiogail eile an benar le dia da taob
one ne eighi do cneromro : oin don meio pami-
tiobar q otigegha a marit lin cneromro g ab e
q gnuatargteoin e, cneromro g ab e do ror 7
do rlanng in o cam an pscab, 7 for cneromro
g ab e do bheir an gloin putam orh q nemh.
Don ab iao po ceana agcior na reacht ngtiog
al cneromro ar cne na nrybal attab de an fein,
7 don meio atá nelafion no comhfriegab eroir
e 7 finn.

Do taob iomomo nadozhe doona Chioit q
otigegha, cneromro ar tuf g gabab 7 g
compreabab e on rponao naom. Cneromro
arir malle le hoibruagab dozngli an rponao
naom sin g hioncollnagab agur g gemioh e o
Mhrne oig. Cneromro ran cneaf dit g pr-
ling re pair 7 bar choide an ron pscab an
emro doona, 7 : an neus m q sin g haro-
lacab e. Cneromro ran ceatnamad dit go
mteacngoh re fior go hifpion iactanac.
Cneromro ran engloba dit g eireingio re o bar
agcen an cneaf la. Cneromro ran reirioh dit
abporcean ceatnachad la ran neireige go
mteacngoh re go flaitimnar mme ag gabail ver-
ri atq nlechumactais, ar ma bprl 7 iona
mbia

CRISTO DAIÐHE.

105

móia ré do ríor agcomhglóir nír in athair. Crieromro san sechtmað aic, go tuarparó ré an ccríochúgadh an traozáil ar pláiteir neime anuas q an talamh ro lécuimáfaib móna ageríne bneite gemionailte do tabáit an beobáib7 an márbáib, mar a weilgíis ré go díbpeirgeacé luéc na bpeacoth 7 na mallacé vplang pían siomhóe go hispion iafanaé, 7 mq ambéunaro ré don leat eile vponng gráamhl na mbeñaf tne a toil do vbenám, ir tne a blíge do éongbail, lair fein dáitiozab ir do íelbugab na glóire rucame q nqm.

Tuis freir an gceisi na nhybal go bpeirio dá éne eile q bun ag an eaglaí, mq atá ene an naomhóctúra Athanasius leigceq ag Drim a noifige éanonta an domháig; 7 an éne do éoraig comgle gemionálta Nicænum, 7 gñatíozar an fglíy do náó ía naicpion.

Tuis fadóro an ro, uq bun ab níagla deñbóta mzemhla na trí éneí (go haipigte ene na nhybal) naé iáo na pomge speisialta foillíogtá vñ ionta, na tá fóp q na gcur síor go foillíigte san fgníoptúr, atá amáin dñacáib onam do éne dion; acé fannó ro é ab níacáanar vñ a bpein pécab 7 damánta anma gac níodá gcrípego an fgláir éatoilice fíor vñ mq ponge éerom, do glacath 7 do éneidion mar fgníobta san fgníoptúr atá, gion gur ab eadh.

2. Thes.
2. Tim.
1. Cor. 11.
Joan. 20.
é 21.
Epistol.
Joan. 2.
vers. 12.

ALPHADION.

Alphadion atá q neam: naomhár hamm, críoth do mozáet; deantán do toil q

O

an

an talam, my do nioctan q nēm: an nānān
laetēmhl tabhrn órñ a nioš: maic órñ an
bprācamy mātmōrone dā bpeiceamfōb fein:
na leig m ascatughadh acē fāōn līn q olc.
Amen.

Tris go ngomtiōn órñā, nō ūnnāigē an
tīgēna don pārdin pēē ūnnāigē eile, q an
Math. 6. aōbqg abe q tīgēna Cnīort fein do cum 7
Luc. 11. do beaētaig dā bēnciobalrō i ag nāō nū ag-
nācušāō my ūnnāigē an mberc dāib ag gñōe
tē. 2l pō tñā nībprl ūnnāigē q bīcīr fēam
ma an Phārtiōn.

2l tād pēāc nāthēnige fān bpdōm ma
bprl iānāō gāē neich q bīc órñ lē abhprl nīā-
pānāy nō fēiōm agām do tād ānma nō ēnēp
māy cōm dōpāgail.

Tris fōr ān pō, tēg g ab fāroc an bprācā
atā ag 2pācā ag aīcīr na Pārdine ó Cnīort,
ronā my ēnīor līcār līōr i, g ab ionān eīf-
eācē 7 rubrtāne dāib ānāon agā gēomfīogh-
thā iāō go hīomlān fān bprīm gñācīrāmhl
mīrīf an tglār do cāc gānfrīgēl gān eay bñō.

21N T. Aue 2pānīā, NO AM
beannāō 2pūne.

Dīa do beācā a 2pñne atā lān tōnā
gnārāb, atā an dīgīnā mālīe nīōt:
bēnnāigē tū tād nā mñāib, 7 ar bēnnāigē tōnā
co bīōn lōrā. 2l nāōm mīne a mācān dē gñō
orāme nā pēerō ānōīr 7 an uā an mōāīr. Amen.

Adnot. Tris go bprl dō tñīcāō fān mībēn-

ēāō

Éadò ?shyne; an céud céud, do éom an pán-
cáingiol Gaibniel ag teaf do fíor naom ?shyne
ne oigh, 7 lé rēla éngte ó nīm ē tozad í
éum beir na mačq ag lōra Cniurt don mīac de
Acan rēlēcūmācētaig. Ufur mī bām poilligte
q éumācētaib mionbōrlōca dē rāi char rī dhair-
neir rēdi a rīim Eilīrābēt (do bī nōmē sin am-
neit) do beir tomac q éom bairte, fūp ab
ē rī an fēirīob ?shī dī tomac. a.

a Luc. 2.

Do bealbairg Eilīrābēt an dāra mīn don
bēnēad ?shyne fa nam an dēcūb ?shyne q
cuairt éngte tīe lūtāim a beir tomac mī
dinnir an tāmgiol dī, ag naō lē, bēnāigte cū
tāi na mīaib, 7c. b.

b Luc. 2

Do rīne an fglair an tneap nān don bēnēad
?shyne, ag a fagbail agām a mōph unnaigte
comligte, mī aca, a naom ?shyne a mātāi
dē, 7c. c.

c Conc.

Ephes.

vide Ga-

ranz. ibi-

dem, &

Niceph.

lib. 2. c. 2.

DEICH NAITHEANTA DE.

1. **M**īi do tīgīna dīa: Na haōaīn, 7 na
bīad agao dē eile aēt mē. Agar
na dēūna iōdā, 7 nā bīad rīfem nā rāmāgar
neit an bīc eile agao cūm an dōanā mī dīa.

2. Na tādāīn aīnm do tīgēanna dīa fō
vīnāōm.

3. Crīmīngh an dōmīnach do cōngbail na
fōīne.

4. On dīaīgēatāīn 7 do mātāīn.

5. Na déana tūmānba.
6. Na déana orrē.
7. Na déana goro.
8. Na déana firaḡnḡnī bneige.
9. Na bíob mianḡar agao cum mna do cōmḡran.
10. Na rañearḡ maīm do cōmḡran na don nī rler.

Adnot. Tḡs go tuḡ q tḡgeḡna dia na veic naiceanta ro q tūr do ḡḡhoisī, 7 don pobal abna iḡ deaḡ daib ar talam par bñoro na hēigipte. a.

Exod. 20.

Deuter. 5.

Math. 19.

Agar fōr bíob a fīor agao ḡ fuaḡam 7 ḡ aichnib q rlanaiḡteōm Cñiort ran neaēt nūaōh do dāc aḡeomḡo abpein ḡan dūl. Don beḡha raḡam aēt maille le a ḡeongbail. b.

Tḡs naē don mēro go tuḡ dīa ran tḡeannē-acht q tūr na haicēntaro do cōm īrnel aḡa dḡraēḡb q na cñiortaiḡtib ran neaēt nūaōh aḡeongbail, aēt do t̄aōb aichne cñiort orrē-ñe ra a ḡeongbail maī do cōmḡcharḡ mē, dḡ lēc anoir beḡ, rannē go bḡrliro aētaiḡh-ḡe orrēñe ó dḡlḡhe na naōrñe, dḡlḡe naē cēdaē a ēlaodlōb. Oim dā maō ar do beic dūalach q na Cñiortaiḡtib na haicēntara do cōmḡhēo ar beic dāib fīor a nōlḡe ḡḡaoisī, cñiōar do mēppad go maō cōmḡrñ beic

beith rāor ōn gcr̃o eile don tcreanrecht bea-
nar lē seimmoimib, is le gnar an tcreannadea-
ta ? aēt̃g ab ē opinion, 7 ceūdpad̃ cortc̃ion
doct̃h̃r̃de na hfglaifi r̃m̃e beir̃ rāor̃ uat̃a
ro.

Tr̃s g̃ ab ē an rāc̃ann dondaiz̃ d̃ia q
c̃ur̃ don phobal 2l̃b̃na le cong̃m̃ail na rāoīne,
m̃q̃ is follas ar an r̃gñiopt̃h̃n. Tr̃d̃eō biōd̃
a f̃ior ag̃ao guñ ach̃r̃ñgheōan na hfg̃bail
t̃ñe oñt̃g̃ad̃ p̃riob̃ar̃deē an r̃p̃ioñar̃d̃ ñaoīm̃
rāoīne an t̃r̃h̃ach̃ar̃in q an dom̃ñac̃ ag̃ g̃ar̃m̃
dies Dominica, .i. dom̃ñac̃ d̃ē, m̃q̃ ē r̃m̃h̃ne
ar an gcom̃aoīn do ch̃r̃ñ an t̃c̃ig̃iēna Cr̃iort̃
q an g̃cme d̃aoīm̃a ag̃ ẽr̃eīng̃h̃r̃d̃ an la r̃m̃ ō
m̃ar̃b̃ar̃d̃, iañ neūg̃ d̃aoīne an cheū̃r̃t̃a ñoīm̃he
t̃ar̃ ag̃c̃ioñ. F̃añē g̃ ab d̃ia dom̃h̃ñaiz̃ do ch̃ar̃-
ñis an Sp̃ioñar̃d̃ ñaoīm̃h̃ an d̃eīr̃c̃iob̃alaib̃h̃
Cr̃iort̃ an coag̃ar̃h̃ la d̃eīr̃ l̃ae na heīr̃eīng̃he
am̃ ch̃ar̃is. a.

a Gen. 2.
Exod. 16.
ē 20.

Is t̃ñe eīr̃eīng̃he f̃ōr Ch̃r̃iort̃ ō bh̃ar̃ d̃ia
dom̃h̃ñaiz̃ d̃oñdaiz̃ an papa 7 an p̃rim̃h̃eg̃lar̃
(ag̃ g̃neam̃ugh̃ad̃ d̃oñt̃g̃h̃ad̃ p̃ẽt̃oir̃ñ f̃ybol,
7 do g̃h̃nar̃ na ñf̃bol̃ eile r̃añ t̃aob̃r̃añ) la
c̃ar̃s go c̃ĩnte do chong̃b̃ail̃ r̃oir̃ na cr̃iort̃-
daigh̃t̃ib̃ d̃ia dom̃h̃ñaiz̃ biōd̃ nach̃ r̃aib̃he ō
bl̃ig̃e 2l̃b̃ar̃i ñoīm̃e r̃m̃ c̃ĩnteacht̃ ag̃ an g̃c̃i-
ñroh̃ l̃r̃od̃aig̃he c̃ia an la don t̃r̃echt̃m̃r̃ñ aña
m̃ber̃ch̃ an la l̃iñ aca na r̃h̃aoīne, acht̃ go
m̃ber̃ch̃ r̃ē an an g̃c̃ēth̃ñam̃ar̃d̃ la d̃eūg̃ don
cheū̃d̃ eū̃rg̃ do ch̃iōc̃p̃ad̃ an an g̃c̃ēd̃ m̃h̃i
r̃añeāñnach̃ er̃oir̃ m̃h̃ar̃ta 7 2l̃b̃ar̃d̃on, oīr̃ is
don eū̃rg̃ do ch̃ig̃iōd̃h̃ a g̃com̃ñac̃ m̃h̃ar̃ta 7 t̃em̃ de
2l̃b̃ar̃d̃on do g̃ar̃ñoir̃ an c̃m̃r̃d̃ l̃r̃od̃aig̃he eū̃rg̃ na
c̃eū̃d̃ m̃iōr̃a, 7 an cheū̃d̃ m̃iōñ b̃h̃l̃iāg̃r̃ñ don
m̃iōm̃. b

Deuter. 5.
Act. 29.
1. Cor. 16.
bExod. 12.
Eñf̃eb. 1.4.
ē 5. h̃ist.
Ecclesiast.
Can. ñosse,
ē Gan.
celebrita-
consec.
dist. 3.
Tr̃s

Tris fós, bíod é órdugh dia q tús do
 2shaoiri na deic naitheara do rgnioadh a
 noha clq elache, 7 nach fear ar an rgnio-
 tain ca meid no ca lion diob do bi rgnioh-
 tha an gac clq fa leic, go naitheon an
 fglor nach naibh rgniohtha diobh san cheud
 clq aet na tri cheud aithe bhenar le gnath
 7 le honoin de go heaphmeadhoad dap
 ab prmoement gnath de : agas ganabhadan
 na recht naithe eile labhnar q gnath na co-
 mairan san dapa clar. a.

a Aug. de
 decem
 chordis
 cap. 6. &
 sup.
 Exod. c.
 17. & ser.
 95. de
 tempore.

Tris nach da aithe, aet don aithe amham
 labhnar, 7 chor migniof iodaladhoad, 7 dia bneir
 ge donnughad, 7 nae tommiofgann an aithe
 fm neuenerf no onoin iomcubharo (da ngoirchi-
 on dulia) do tabi qto na banglib, to naomaid
 7 diomhagaidh beirighche Cairort, 2shagne oigh,
 no na naomh. Oin ni he amam go non daighion
 an fglar onoin, 7 casinonitae do dhenam
 dhoibh ro, aet fós aithnith an rgnioptain
 fem : aithe de fa iomhagaidh to dhenam 7 do
 bheir an bun le abhpaicim san tabernaicel
 agas a deampoll moir Shola meic Dabhi nigh.

Tris mar nach ionan an commaert aca
 onam anra reirioth aithe labhnar a nagnoh
 na onnli 7 anra reachtmao aithe do dhig a
 nagnob gatorghaeata, amrl g ab aithe an
 leic faggnar dzn gan miangar amolighaeac
 do bheir agam do mnaoi neamphorta, agas
 nach ionan i, 7 an aithe bhacaf oin maoin dzn
 eile do phanncughad tap cheart.

Tris fa dheirig gur ab i raim comrighche
 ionlan

iomlan na ndeic naithneisi de ; gnabó deimphir-
meach do bheic ag orne q dhia ór cion 7 tgaé
dóm ní. Ugar fós gón do bheic aige q ron nde
da domairam mar é fein, no m q diaspach ré
ar orne eile gnabó do bheic dhó. a

a Matth.

12.

AICHEANTA NA HEAGLAISI.

1. Féilte raoinne na hglairi do choimlé.
Ugar dífón deirtecht ionta fein, 7 an rna
domnadháibh go caomduthnachtach.

2. Tnorigiohe fadgacha na hglairi do
choimhéud, eóón an cangar tnoriga na hanma,
7 na uigilliohe : fapné gan peoil díchigh dia
haoine na dia pachairn : na fós dia ceudaoín
ra naic a mbi gnar q fin. M q fin don ghnar
choiméirgar iche na nuz dia haoine.

3. Páoisfion do dhéanmh an do pcedhaisb
mábhcha lé ragairt deirbhcha úq ran mblagrim
an éno rplaga de. Ugar Sacrament crisp
Chriort do glacadó gachabliagáin pachairt ó
domhnach na pailme go domhnach mionchairt, 7
fin ar laimh ragairt.

4. Gan bandar nó pollamam, nó onóin phér-
ta do dhéanmh a namfín zoinmeirt, .i. ón gcéud
domnach ton árbhent go heipropham, 7 ó
chéudaoín an luairhne go domnad geal cairt.

5. Dechmírb do thabairt : uam mar ar
dual agas m q r gnar.

Adnotatio. Tng fapné a bheirch daatách
opain aicheanta rpefialta de do choimléionta ir
do

do comeito, má do chriú mé ag comharthaíocht
nóimhe, gá bfuil d'fíachaibh orain bhíoch
uimh d'ar m'athair an tglair ag ar a hárcheanta
d'urionadá do conhmáil, oir í í sin toil de
feim. a

a Proverb.

2.

Math. 16.

Luc. 2. 2.

Thef. 3.

Do thábh na ceití aríne d'arceantáibh na
hfglaí anro tabhú d'ot ché, nach í an t'raoi-
ne a m'ar d'or d'aríh díá feim go heomlóonac do
mhaóirí 7 d'un pobal eabhná do bhí g'congabháil
aca, aét go g'lechoaoir raoiné eile do
glacab go heromg'ohónoc ón Simangóga, 7
gombíob sí rím m'g'ac raoiné eile g'congabháil
aca, car nach d'iomolann C'riort feim. b

b Jud. 16.

Hest. 9. 1.

Machab.

4.

Joan. 20.

Da b'rióg ro na d'namh neac iongnatoh na
d'ichp'roem fá na cumáctáibh cfóna do bheirh
ag naomh tglair Chriort r'an neacé n'ar r'an
char a noir do bhall do tháobh raoiné d'or d'ar-
g'ad, ag ceangal éacé fá a congabháil, car ata
an bun fá ngnar ó amirín na n'f'bal a n'ar go
r'ng'ar, amirín d'olacáir.

Alta an gnar ceatóna, 7 olíche na hfglaí an
fa ac'ugab 7 fa congabháil gach aríne eile dona
hárceantáib n'umhnaicéirí na hfglaí fá reach.
M'g'ata fá eir'echt a'f'rim díá d'omnargh 7 g'
laéthaib eile raoiné.

1. Fá th'oragab an éar'gáir.

2. Th'oragab no hanma.

3. Th'oragab na r'gillé, d'eir'ch'í à Vi-
gilia. .i. f'g'e (aét g'cr'riob na fáine feim, nó
an t'aríneabán g'g'cúl t'p'écion fátha.)

4. Fá

4. Fa páoisíom do dhínamh m^a clecht^a san
f^hglair.

5. Fa éomaoínech car^a do neir^a gnáir na
hf^hglair.

6. Fa gan-rollamán na onóir pósta do
dínáim a náimh^a tuimhir^a. Fa oib^auogáir, is
fa ualach báire do thaobh na de^achm^ah^a do dióc
leir an f^hglair.

SEACHT

Sacnamante nuair^a neacht^a Chríost^a.

Baírte, dul paláim^a h^abr^a, corp críost^a;
páoisíom, ola dheirgeanach, gnáda cor-
fneagtha, 7pórad.

Adnot. Tug^a gurab é is sacnamant^a ann ro
comh^ag^ata p^aim^ameallach p^amothaig^athe chiallaí-
gíor 7 oib^aghíor gnáda d^apháir^a. Tug^a a^ais gu-
rab é líon cínte sacnamantea^ah an neacht^a
núa^a (d^ag^a ab^aug^ada^a críost^a amháin) a^areá^a, m^a
foill^apíghíor an f^hglair (Con.Tri.Sess.6 Conc.Flo-
rent.in Decret.unionis Jacobit.& Armenorum.)

Dá th^ais an r^agníoptáin ro r^aon^aadach a na
reacht sacnamant^a b^aí (Proverb. 9.) D^ag^a
f^aor beanta^a a^aro go r^aperáil^ata^a ro pa reach.

Th^aan a^ata sacnamant^a an báirte (Matt. 28.
Marc. 16. Ioan. 3.)

Sacnamant^a dul^apa láim^a h^abr^a. (Act. 8.
Hebr. 9.)

P

Sacna^a

Sacramaint na haitríge, nó na padoiríone. (*Matth. 16. & 18. Joan. 20. & 21.*)

Sacramaint eirip éiríort. (*Matth. 26. Marc. 14. Luc. 22. 1. Cor. 11.*)

Sacramaint na hola verghionaithe. (*Marc. 6. Jac. 5.*)

Sacramaint na ngnattha coisneagtha. (*Joan. 20. 1. Tim. 4. & 5. 2. Tim. 1. Tit. 1.*)

Sacramaint an póirta. (*Matth. 18. Marc. 10. Luc. 16. Heb. 15.*)

na tni subhailce diaoha.

Cnerdiomh, dóthéar, agus gnath.

Adnot. Tn̄g S̄ ab ar gompthēg ru-
bailce de diaōa contn̄m̄m̄ go tar na subhailceibh
eile, m̄q ar an diaohar fein go príncipalta
eadhneadōnach i corbōir dhaibh.

Al̄r̄ ēir̄ cnerdiom̄ an̄, am̄ar rithghneam̄aig-
thioch na tuigriona ar neithib̄ p̄im̄neacha
foillrioḡar an Spionad naōm̄ don fglar̄ cum
go gchierom̄ir uaithe iad. Al̄ta an cnerdiom̄ra
com̄ mōir̄ 7 rin na riactan̄ar on̄am̄ q m̄hoō naē
b̄f̄n̄l rabhail on̄am̄ gan ē. Al̄ēt cheana b̄ioē a
f̄ior agad nach b̄f̄n̄l ferōm̄ ainḡan cam̄tha-
n̄aēt mar̄ aōn lair̄, f̄am̄ē naē b̄uōh polair̄ dō
b̄heir̄ iomlan gan bhēanna. Al̄taio t̄n̄i dubail-
c̄rō contn̄arōa don chnerdiom̄ .i. Eiricēēt,
Al̄portar̄ig, 7 d̄ichnerdeam̄.

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Majority Report

a hfgla,ri.

Scandail, maille le pócq pócqó tabant nò
do tarbínab do éac eile. Cogab nínicegt.

ceathra subhancrohe
caindionalta.

Glocar, Meapantohacht, Ceant, agur
Meant.

Adnot. Tug g^o ab ar gormchean pabhaile
eile canon alca nō prionapalta donchea-
znarra, to briz g^o abrad ar ban 7 ar bacam
fulamg dona pabhaileibh mōr alca nō beupamh-
la eile go hmlrōe.

Trig aniy go mbi da locht no da dubhaile
 contraria do gach rubhaile b' e bhro (acht
 an ceart amha in nach bhfuil na aghr, o af
 eigoim, oin if eugcoim gae amceat) amhril
 ataleime, 7 m-bhril a naghro an ghoat; 7
 romana, agur amearba a naghro na mea-
 ranoda (u. r. diomyl, 7 anchnuay a naghro
 napeile,) meatacht, 7 ambheodaet a na-
 ghro an neit.

Tug do bairn an a labhrán an póg na pub-
 hailcib do ball go bfuilro tui tneighte eile
 feromemla an pognar don chneimeach cum
 feimbiye tionsgmála do dhianmh do dhia san
 mbétha raógaltara, is cum tui heareanar an
 amma do éirí, foon tnoigeab do pmaeugab
 antola na colna, urnaighe do commerg ca-
 tairghe an diabhl, acur deine do diotsgoi-
 leab raínce an traógail.

Tob. 12.

searcht

seacht tóclochlaigthe
an spionadóir.

Eagna, Tuirgí, Coimhle, Neart, Fíor,
bhrócht, agus eagla de.

Adnot. Tuirgí go labraíonn Isaias faoi g na
reacht tóclochlaigthe an Spionadóir naomh ag de-
namh tairngaire do Chriost an tSheirdar go
mbeir se lán dona tóclochlaigthe. Thar doine
tine tairngíor tócloill do dháim fá ghabáil
leir an spionadóir naomh mar aon le a gnáthaib
amhlí d'áil, ní hé a máin na reacht tóclo-
laigthe do gnothú do dháim agcomáin, 7 ab-
páint Chriost, aet fáirí do for oíam an dá
thionadóir do an Spionadóir naomh an a tair-
gan tearbol Gal. 5 foon, Cairteánar, gair-
deacár, ríocháin, poíone, bríde acht, marí,
fáiríochá, ceannairgtheacht, cneoríom, ma-
cántaet, fícolnadaacht, 7 geannmáiríocht.

seacht noibre coirpóra
na tócloine.

Bláo do tábhairt don oenach, deoch do
tábairt don íotac, an nocht do foughaó,
aorbeacht do tábairt do deonrígí, casaint
do dháim ag aor galair, 7 ag bairíochí,
bairíochí do foughaó, agus marí do dhla-
cáph.

Adnot. Tuirgí gairí do tábairt a máirí-
gíom go pnoiríopálda agus fá beirí tóclo-
neac lé luf máiríochí gairí do dhla-
cáph beairíochí do dhla a náiríochí lá, an
bairíochí,

bráirh, venite benedicti, &c. A leigíon a
 rceá don glóir rhuáin, 7 gurab tne beirh
 saillighioch fá beaíobrubh do dhán, 7 m
 nach nabaoq tucúinead né haór leathnóim
 ran raóghal eiripíodan a comúct mallarí-
Math. 23. the an lá úo lé a naibeonchar, Ite maledicti,
 &c. ofulang pían ríomúige go hípón,

seacht noibre spiona- daita na tucúine.

Lucht an amóir do teagaf, an péacá
 do éiríúad, deaícomúile do tabhar
 don té atá a gcall comúile, solár do char
 an lucht cuiní, fgeoir ofulang go foigíose,
 amúige éaich do mharceam dáibh, deáí-
 dhe do deánam a beoíobrubh mharbáibh, rí
 lúct fgeora do dhán oir.

Adnot. Tug na mó do ní orne aílíge lé
 via fá tucúine comúile do dhán a comú-
 ram, má maillé le maí anma do tárbéanad
 do, aicht g ab peam go móir maíh anma do
 dhánmh má maíh eiríp, do néir m ríhíghí
 an canam an corp, 7 m rí leaí anma leaí
 corpórhá.

na hocht noíonza beanaighíte.

1. **B**eanaighíte na boicht a ríonaro, oir n
 leófeín ríogáct neime.

2. Banaighíte an orong cheiríghíte, oir
 búo leófeín ríob na calmhán.

3. bē

3. beñaiſte an luſ brōnaē oīn enſpīoōd
rolāſ oīn.

4. Beñarige an mhr̥nteg an a mbi ocrap
7 tant 4 ġāt an ċeirt oīn do ġeabarō rīao
rārām.

5. beňarigte aň tponz tñōcaineač, oñ to
beňar tñōcane oñ.

6. beaŋaigte luŋ an ofgħorbe, oġi to
chichpro riaoia.

7. Երանգի՛ւն Երոնց ի՛նչե՛ն, օրն իսկ
բո՛ւն լա՛ն Ե՛րօօ:

8. Bismarște an onong fr̃lingior em̃gheim
7 perrecũrion ar̃ ron an c̃eipt, oĩr bũr̃o leõ
pĩoșac̃t nime.

Adnot. Tug g' ab é g' slánúigtheoir fein
ammióghar na hocht nóróngara san rean-
moín oinbenc do ruine réar an genoc do lázar
a beirciobal, ag na b' ab binnúigthe iad. Q' ar
biód naclabnaí lucas aét g' éfchra nóróngairb,
táirur sin comprióghar ionta na hóf nóróngá
g' a tuis 27a. Aét chfna curib an églar na
hocht nóróngá ríor éum na h'zúne diomláad.

Matth. 5.
Luc. 6.

na seacht gceinnphéa-
cath maibhícha.

Diōmar, Saint, Druis, Tynach, Craoſ,
fearts, 7 leirge.

Adnet:

Adnot. Tug g' ab ar goinzean peacabá
manbáa diób ro, ar mar mgbhro ríadgo rpio-
naóálda anam an té caryan ionta, ho a ncom
phbeab diób, ag rgarab gnápa de leir ir bea-
tha do.

Deirzean fós g' ab cin pfoaba iáo tne
ghlobaet na bpeab eile phápar arta, oin do
zis on diómar glóir diomóim, anóánaet, am-
dreim ag iápaó onóna, 7c.

Do zis on tghant, cruár, goitáibe, mio-
ruáimner, bnaáaóóáet.

Do zis on onuir, daillmleas, raóbhchoi-
liodhaet, onoióbreaánuáah, luaitmnm,
ainmiangar, fuat noe, críceagla meata.

Do zis on tñic, mionán, bióóán, itiom-
náah gairpeahéar tne doóan ccomharyan,
brón tne ohghphhorcán oñne eile.

Do zis on gernaór, maoltuigr, raóbhluá-
gháir, anchant, aithir, truaillergear.

Do zis on bpeing, mignaoibe, naet in m-
ne, kambúaic, marla, imóearga, malluáaó,
amreóteach.

Do zis on leirge, foóóear, begmhirnech,
rpaóántacht, cantlamh eláónaighe.

Tug fós leat amue doña pfoabaó manb-
áa. Go bfrlio gne eile pfoab an, da ngoiri-
zean pfoáiohe rolaáta, nó romhaite, naé
garan

sgarán gnara, na gnab d'áinn go hionlan sub-
rtainté, bíod go mólágo sgo mólágo siao
bríog, 7 tear gnab d'áinnamn.

Prov. 24.
Math. 6.
Luc. 6.
Jac. 13.

na seacht subhailcrohe le a
gcláirítear na seaf gceim-
pheaca d'áinnbhtha.

Umlaet, lé a gcláirítear diomaf. Feile;
lé a gcláirítear riant. Seanmáigét,
lé a gcláirítear dntir. Seancómanh, lé a
gcláirítear tntit. Meapandáet, lé a gcláirítear
cnaos. foighe lé a gcláirítear fearg,
7 cawdítar le gcláirítear leirge.

ceathra peacath bhios ag
sgreadas an thia ag iar-
nath díoghaltais.

Dínníarha fealltae. Peacath Sodoma;
nó comínáetanaf mionadúnta. Egeoir
do dhámh an bhantnebhachnó, an díl-
taib, nó an phanbhuctaib, 7 a dtuapadál
do d'ongbhail ó luf raótar.

Adnot. Trí go bfuilro pbeada an is nemi-
níge 7 is baógláide ionató 7 beada eile, 7 is díob
ro na cezna pbead ro do ball, óm pame da-
mantanna do beith a gceimó do luf a ndéna
ránnz méid a mailí díogaltar do cheacht ma
ndiaigh ran raóghal abur fein.

Gen. 4. 8.
Exod. 22.
Jacob. 5.

se pheacaoh ata ata a naghuro
an spionaro naoirph.

A nrothar, soothar, cun a naghuro nafi-
rime ar a noet, doilgior fa gnaraib
orne eile, calcugad a rtaio pseroh, 7 nea-
maithige a namliu an bair.

Adnot. Tris bioo nae bful pfa an br
an da trime no da meara e nae bful re rom-
haite ag dia, da noiongnad an pfae aithige
finmbe an, tairir rin nach funar no nach gna-

Matt. 12. taac parodun ophaghail an rna corrib do moia

Marc. 3. a naghro an spionaro naoim, q a naoban go

Luc. 12. teairgroluett andeanta, reae pfae eile, cun

Hebr. 6. ruar don spionaro naoimh ag diultadh dhoe fein

10. 7 da gnaraibh, fame donar trocuine noe do

Joan. 5. duinao na naghro fein.

na cuig ceapadh corparoha.

R oloane, eirre i, boltanar, blar,
agus glacad.

Adnotatio. Tris go bful aithne pberialta
on lybol agam cometo gen do dhnam an an
geopadab poimomlaea corpa da opaitigior
go teagodaob daib beiti na monstnamantibh
pfaoh agam, no na noionrib bair an a troc-
pad an pfae a rtae oram an q nam.

Rom. 6.

NA CEATHRA CUOCHA DEIGHIO-
MACHA.

B alr, bneitemhnaí deighionach, píanra
ifrim, 7 glóir plaitimhrí.

Adnot. Tris naé fúnaí leigior q bít ir
feam d'fágail a naíró an p'leao, na bannat
ir eípioct'ndelē a éongbail a m'c' uam'naímuat-
míod' ríoc'buán q g'c'íod' ndeighionac' do beít *Eocl. 7.*
agam' an q me'brí do ríon.

ALM CONFITEOR NO ALM PHAOISTOIM
GEINEARAILTE.

A 'Om'ígm do díá h'leum'ac'ac', do naóm
Mhríne an tríonóig, do naóm Mhríeál
Aln'angiol, do naómh Eóin bairte, dona
naómabrtalaibh p'leag, 7 p'ól, dan naóm p'ha-
tarnín p'at'naic, 7 dona h'le naóm (agár
d'aoibí a a'áin) 8 p'be'ng'ear go tnom t'nē
fmuamíod', t'nē b'neitín, 7 t'nē g'míom', o'c' mo
éoin, o'c' mo choín o'c' mo nóéoin. Aln na h'ad-
b'anaibí g'íohim naóm Mhríne an tríonóig,
naóm Mhríeál Aln'angeal, naómh Eóin bairte,
na naómabrtail p'leag, 7 p'ól, a naóm p'ha-
tarníu p'at'naic, na h'le naóm (7 r'íobí a a'c'q)
p'a g'urde q mo fon éam an t'ígeanna díá.
Almen.

Adnot. Trisgunab p'ad a'c' an fúam rí a
ngnar ag an t'gláir. *Glossa ad Cant. perfecta pe-
nit. dist. 1. verb. fructifera.*



suim bhumaohasach

An teagairt éiriodaige a nórán, do nēm an
athair bonaventúra ó heogura dóro
san phrínciar.

an chne.

A Tairt tñi doirfi an teac nōe,
Nipeirōm lē neac pāi ngnēin:
San dul tñiōta pōpā reach,
Nōctam dyōn don nīgteac.

Ma tñi pūh ailce diātha,
Cneromh, doctar, gnabciallba:
Is iāo na doirfi a deim me,
Do beir q nīgteac nīmē.

Mi car da gād neac pā nīm.
Tñiall go donar an cneromh;
Eoāingac glair do bērl aīn:
Fuairisiam ó na haproalpiō,

Ma heochuacha deim nīb,
Antiogrlēmte an cneromh:
A gēnē na nīrbal maō aīl,
Do gēbrōiāo go hromlan.

Teaghrō reacht naintiogrlōiōb,
An diādaēt aīnriōg na nīōgh:
Is reacht naintiogrleile,
An dōnācēt mīc mōp mhrje,

Na readet na nciogrl q tūr,
 Lé a noctán an diábáct vñn :
 A tairí róna biob nē air,
 Gan té teirí dñor an doirair.

Cniero go bñrl com dia an,
 Tríonoíto tñn na tñi bñhíadñ :
 Dléam, mac, rñonad naomh,
 Go gcomuairle gcomáóyta.

O wín neac ní tñnig rñ,
 Dñ tobq diáda an tñtñn :
 On tñtñn gñmtean a mac.
 Uaça a naón tñg an rñonad.

Dñ díá an tñtñn, rñ díá an mac,
 Díá fñne rñr an rñonad :
 Ír nñ tñi dēe íad rñm,
 Dléet comóia a tñi bñhíadñab.

Dñ rē an tñomóia rñ do com,
 Meam, talam, agar rñonñ :
 Sgac a mbí eadomaro,
 Sambí ag aicíogac ionta.

Uaíb do gēbam mar í q rñoil,
 Gnara ír maíteam an bñeacab :
 Eirerñgē na gconp la an lñadñ,
 Gloin rñón a mbētrñó biotbuam.

Dñ rñ na hancíogrl daóib,
 Tñacéar q an diábáct naóim :
 Tñiom a noir do nectad,
 Dñncíogail na daonócta.

Do ceironeitib cneroce d'rh,
 g' gab 2rhne a noio'gnair m'rh
 On rprion aro'naom na b'rhne,
 Mac a n'at'ar rhi'ond'rhde.

Don deap'nat' dia na d'rhne,
 Sor'ne na dia r'iond'rhde :
 Somberit' don da na d'rh' rom,
 San comar'g anaom p'sh'rom.

Al g'cio' naoi m'io'f da eir' r'm.
 Rug a noig' e' ran mberit' :
 San e'aili a ho'ga'et' a'oi,
 Na d'iaig', noime, na an uair' r'm.

Alon m'ac' de, dia, ir' d'rhne,
 Fad'ir na na d'rh' na d'con d'rhge :
 Bar' c'noice, a'olaca'o' rom,
 T're com'it'ib elo'me a'boim.

Aln bar' r'm a'et' ge' do f'gan,
 Al co'rp naom'ica ne a' an am'glan :
 N'ir f'ganat' ne ce'et'ar' d'io'b,
 Dia d'act' i'oban an a'ir'io'io'g.

Tero go h'ir'io' na eir' ro,
 O'pua'f'glab na na'it'rea'o' naom'ico
 Eir'eir'gior o'man'baib go p'rap
 An t'rear' la'ar na a'olaca'oh.

Al g'cea' na phit'cio'o la' lan
 Do eu'at'io q' neam' na naom'g'nat'
 Aln deir' a'at'ar' gan r'hr'g,
 Al naom'g'loir' r'ir a'ng'c'uir.

Do bneadh n'gabhb' beo, 7 mar b,
 Tiocfao r'e buo t'n'ion' gabhb'.
 Mar a g'c'nf' g'ac' d'n', e.
 Al ngloir n'o a bpeim r'ion' d'n' de.

Or cion a nabnam a noir,
 Sach a naibeona a n'glor:
 M'ar g'n'io b'ca g'c'ion g' abeao,
 Coir don g'n'io d'n' de a c'nerob'o.

AL N PHALIOION

Do'cear an d'ara d'onar,
 Ge be' tognar t'n'iall c'n'ge:
 G'ac' aisse an d'iar ian'a:
 Iamab, smeard' go b'p'n'ge.

G'ac' n'ce r' oir'cear d'iamab,
 Alca a hid'mar' san pharoin:
 Alb'atoh i' ro go minic,
 Ge be' le r'ir'c'n' aisse.

B'ioo a d'e a d'c'ar ne am'ba,
 Al meanna a mbel g'ac' d'n'ne:
 Hamm n'e r'ao'gal na r'ao'gal,
 Da n'comab' feao na c'n'ne.

T'ig'ioo c'n'g'n' do n'io'g'ac',
 Go nabam r'io'ac' r'ag'ail:
 San g'n'iar' bea'man, na d'om'n'g'
 San om'an b'neite an b'n'ca.

Do'oil mar ainglib' n'm'e,
 D'ant'ar l'm'e an tal'm'n':
 B'f'ha' d'ar g'conp a d'c'n',
 Tabair a nio'g' r'ognan'm'n'.

Maiz na coirte do niamro,
 Ze tair na bphiaib triona:
 Maiz maiz mrofeim ag coirte,
 Do cae nle an do ionra.

Na leis caizge an diabal,
 Do bul a bphiaib oirne:
 Aet raon in o gaen ole,
 Oit an anraim do oirbri.

21 beir nchroh njuine.
 Dia do beaia a nhrne,
 Al nle lan do gnaraib:
 Al ta an tighna do poern,
 Al gem roair elannabam.

Beaizge tura tanra,
 Deaizma na talman nle:
 Sar beaizge an gem nioza,
 Iora toira do bhrne.

Al naommat an de a nhrne,
 Al bhrne maiz an geona:
 Zn oirne na peaczo,
 Maiz mbeazzo, ra nam euga.

*Versus al-
 terius An-
 thoris.*

Deich naithe nca de
 Na habam bneiz dia na iodal,
 Na moiaiz airm de gan eir:
 Donnaela an tighna ciorc,
 Coimeio toirion e go bzo.

On naiz haizne gan nhrne,
 Na deim maibad, bhrne, na goro
 Na deim bneiz fiaznairi q nead
 Al madoim, na a bhr na hiaim bze.

DÚITHEALNTAL NA HEALGLUISI.

Cryn a gceadh a noubairt me,
 Dulceanta na heglaise :
 Conneir go gáe raóine go báic,
 Sdein aipríon mte deirteáic.

Troisg an canáir go glan glan,
 Uigil, rnoisgite na hanman :
 Na pómairg peóil an do pnom,
 Dia haóine, na dia raóim.

(San peóil ceudaoine do bíar,
 Sgan ríge doine do éarceam :
 Sean gnar éleáca mhr pail,
 Sean gnar if ceat do éongbail.)

Tné bíotá ríon na bíob ríó,
 Dloim bílagam gan paóiprom :
 Corpérior on domnácóim éaisf
 Carc lá éigm go monéaisf.

Na daitan banair ian ndail,
 O éir éanair gomionéaisf :
 Na ó éir arómeit go gnó,
 Go dala deús deir noolog.

NA SEACHT SACRAHÁINTÉ:

Na réadé racnamante órt,
 Baíteó, dail pa laim lí bñt :
 Corp Críort, paóiprom glan,
 Ola ríambár, oíó, pórad.

na trisubhailce diaða.

21 dobhnamar noime ro,
 Na trí subailce diaða,
 Cnerdmí, doctear, 7 gnáð,
 Gá meirde aníir aniomnab?

na ceathrú subhailce calnóio
 mallta.

Cheathra tneighe ir díol gnáð,
 Na subailce priontapaalta:
 Glócar gan ceilg, chit gan loet;
 Mhit gan fanbhuog, mharboet.

seacht ttioblaithe an spio:
 ráró maoríí.

Séit ttioblaithe an spioraio nádmí
 Eagna, tneighe tadoib né tadoib:
 Comairle, neant, fíor neamda,
 Uíbeaet, glá an tigeanna.

seacht noibne comparbá na
 tnocuine.

Seacht noibne na tneighe,
 Da ngoirdear oibne comparbá:
 Cosg ióta gac nocharaigh,
 Diaó do tadoirte don ocrac.

Eadgadh noet, mainb daolacab,
 Oiréirgí aorabó nannamh:
 Cuairt ag bnaigtoib fanboetta,
 Do deunam, ras aor galair.

seacht

SEACHT NOIBNE SPIONAÓALTAI NA
TROCUIRE.

SEACHT NOIBNI NA TROCIUIRE,
- Dlimnígtear ar an spionadóir :
Samicealgao luét mórtréirí.
Ceantúgao éirí na gciontaibh.

Alu té atá accáir comáirle,
Comáirle dó do tabairt :
Aln gao ní da nó doilge,
Foirde do beir agáib.

Teagafg luét ambeara,
Ghóde q beódaib, ran marbaib :
Mairtíochas na namoligeaó
Do tabairt do luét aódaí.

NA HOCHT MÓRONGA BEANNAIGTE.

NA HOCHT MÓRONGA BEANNAIGTE,
Da ngeall dia luac agciorde :
Na boiré fíne ír beannaigte,
Búó leófeim nio gdaet nime.

Bannaigte an drong ceannraigte,
Búó leóran realb an talam :
Beannaigte luét reanbtréirí,
Biaíoh foláir fa' deóig aca.

Sebé an ambi ocaíar,
Stairt ag cornaó na córa :
Al foirchean búó noíona,
Biaíoh farao ó dia dóran.

lucht tñócrne is beaḡaḡe,
 Tñócrne ó dhia du ḡḡbró:
 Man rḡm daór an dḡḡ énoḡde,
 buó leódo ríón dia dḡḡḡḡ.

Clána bē díoh tcomprdean,
 21r beandictē an dnong ríóḡaḡ:
 21n dnong rān tclḡt comḡḡeḡ,
 flaitíor dē bḡó é a nioḡaḡt.

ma seach ḡceimpeacaro
 21harbcha.

Díomar, raint, is onḡr male,
 Tnūt, enaór, fearḡ, 7 leifḡe:
 Ma rḡet bḡḡaḡó (díóḡa a ngloḡ)
 Mhḡḡar do ríón an tanam.

*Quodam
 Auct. alio.*

Cḡḡra pḡḡaḡó bíor aḡ fḡḡḡaḡó an día
 aḡ iarráḡ díóḡaltar.

Ma ceatḡna pḡḡaḡora bíó,
 21 bḡiaḡḡarí a nainonḡḡ:
 21ḡ iarráḡó ḡéanḡmaíḡt do tḡḡt
 21n dnong dēanta na bḡḡaḡó.

pḡḡaḡó rḡḡoim, pḡḡaḡó feill,
 eagnaḡ baintneacḡ ra emḡneim:
 Uheir daón lé díleacḡtalag,
 21llar aifḡe na rāóḡnaḡ.

Sé phḡḡaḡó a naghḡḡó an rḡḡḡarḡo náoim.

21 naghḡḡó rḡḡḡde dē díl,
 Sé pḡḡaḡó ata, mar aifḡḡḡo:

Deag¹a

Deagla carra na gcrípro,
Na faigear tu na mearboll.

Uindótear, foóthear dūn,
Fíniúe daicmó fódúgáir:
Uíon gnaraib do éi ag cáé,
Do gnar peacair do fiongnáó.

Péacó deigionáé don trím ro,
Meamairíde a nam ego:
Locta q náé gnóbaigíteq tall;
Ná a bar aét trócaire anghā.

Na crí ceadraó corparáda.

Ofgla an báir do éit ad zoiq,
Coméio q do céutpaóib:
Blar, ír glaca ma mbia loct,
Bolaó, eirteáct, ír amáic.

Na chitza críóca deigionáca.

Seacna na bpeacáó maó ail,
Domá an báir, cent bpeacá an
Gloin nime, ír nion na bpián, (móq)
Bí piáó ad hiantaí do fíóir.

Oifige spioná daltá an chríos-
daighe zach laoi.

Ala nēige don Chríosdaighe ad a leabhró
an marom, corneacáó e cēim ag naó. A nam
an achan, 7 an mīc, 7c. an rom críneá a
dā laim le céile, agus abnaó.

bean

Beannacht ar an trionóir nó naomh, aon da
a noif, go brá, 7 tpe raógal na raógal,
Almen.

Albriab an rín, áparóir. Aln naáir a á
ar neam. Aln beañcáó dhríne. Dia do bétha
a mhríne. Aln éne. Cnerdim a noia achar nle
éumáctach. Aln poiríom éne arálda, Alomhrí-
gim do oia nle éumáctac, 7c. Da éirín albriab,

Go noena dia nle éumáctach trioníne
onam, agas ian maíctiom ar bpeacó dhíne go
tpeóráige ré rín éum na beaáa putame. Almen.

Go tugaó fóp, tígearna trioníneac na
nle éumáctach abroloio, néigteac, agas maí-
éimnar ar bpeacó dhíne. Almen.

Fearfa. Al tíghina deónnig ar gáomhnach
ran lá a mogh.

Freagra. Al tíghina dāa trioníne onínn,
a chíghina dānig rín.

Fearfa. Al tíghina bíodh do trioníne óf
ar gíon.

Freagra. Do néir mī do érneamā ar
noóctaríonac.

Fearfa. Al chíghina eirí nēm úrnáigthe.

Freagra. Algar go ríoníghí mároglór doo
láair.

ontha.

O R T H A.

Al tighfina a dhé nleámhachtaí do tug
go tair maróne an laoi rí, ríad m a móg le
do tneámhachtaib, ionar náe cláonmáir ran
lá ra éum pécáib an bít do dháim : aét déo-
naíe tra an rmuámtíche, an mbuátra, 7
an ngníomáir a do beir a na nioíuáib éum
do éiríe, agas éum do tola do coimlíonadh.
Almen.

Al tighfina, a níe neime, agas taláin aón-
taigh an gcoiríe, an gcoir, 7 an ngní-
omáir a do niaáhlugáib, 7 do blmugáib do nioíe
do ólígíe, 7 oibíe do náe, ionar maíle lé
do éoghnaib go ríabalfíche agas go ríadíe
ghe ríin a noir do ball, 7 tne ríadál na rí-
gál. Almen.

Grídeab an ríin an táingéal coimíeácha
ag náib.

Al aingeil dé an a bérí mo éumáe tne oir-
báine an tígíeáir, díom, 7 niaágláigh mé
ran ló a móg, 7 do ríhíor. Almen.

O R T H A.

Al tighfina, a dhé do dhéonígh tneó toir-
báine doiríeáir oiríin, haingil nádmápein
do éum éugáin dá rí gcoimíe : tábáir dhíe,
atá go haimál do dhíe, beir an nár gcoim-
náib an rí a búr tne a mioncóramt ríu dá rí
táob, agas a gcoimíeáir ríadál an rí ran
ngloir ríoríeáir do phoáir ríin a ríadál na
rígíal. Almen.

Al

21n bhpagbhail an tigh a mach, no l 
 l n dul an t nas, abn d.

Altíghina tairbeáin do rligthe féin d'ám,
ag ar m'ín d'ám do coráin, d'ingib mo corceir-
míde do neín hagalláma cum náic beic amolige
ar b'ich a t'ceisi onam: iomlánaigh a t'igear-
na mo f'obal an do rligtibh cum náic beic mair-
tíon comac.

21 nam žnaite an rjge čornegza, abnač.

1oménairigh tu ióroip onam a tighina,
ag ar berò mē q mo glanad, ionnolprigh tū
mē, ag ar búrgh gile mēma rneachta.

2l n mbherth do neach ag airmionn abhataíre.
 2l a tair nō b'z'ō na t'p'ōc'ne, agas a t'ig'lyma
 a t'hē an'yle soláir, naē ē amáin, do t'oirb'ir
 do m'ac f'eim san g'noic' chum sinne do r'haonadh
 ó p'bead, 7 d'atnuag'adh c'um g'nar, aēc f'or
 do d'eónaig' iob'br'it (an a b'p'yl nō g'eán agas)
 do b'eit an na d'namh ain ra neag'lyr g'ad' lae
 ag'c'ne t'onar'ó c'eroic'oh'ban'ta a p'aisi d'ait'h-
 g'eameam'yn ionn'ry'n, tabh'air d'yn d'at'c'rynghe
 on't, b'eit ann ro do l'at'air a n'oiam'air, n'yn,
 p'láinte, agas caóim'p'eince, atá an, go h'aine-
 ac' modham'yl d'egh'nao'ad, ion'ar go n'gnó'ad-
 maóir a c'omaóim, agas a b'nió' go lan e'p'b'e-
 tach t'nē an t'ig'lyma ne m'naigh'te haónm'ac lo-
 ra c'nió'rt atá b'it'beó'ó ag'comh'p'hlaiz'ior p'an-
 riad a naom'ad'c' an p'p'ior'aro naóimh a p'ad'ghal
 na p'ad'ghal. Amen.

lélinn togbála an chnag naomhíta, abnab.
fáilte

Fáilte d'uit a fionéirí, éiríort an t-éirí-
na; do gheimhí d'íhíre ois, do fúlaing d'áon-
páir de ar b'ítha, 7 an a n'beannadh ió d'íhíre
r'an g'íre d'áon éirí an d'íre, is ar do t'áob;
ag ar é ar na t'olláob do r'hil f'írl, 7 r'íre, ta-
bair d'íre t'íre f'írl lé blairíoch a b'íre d'áir.
Dlíora mílir d'íre, a m'ic d'íre deana t'íre
onam. Almen.

Aln m'íre don chailir choiríoch d'á na
t'íre bail, ab'íre.

Fáilte d'uit a fionéirí uairal an t-éirí-
íora éiríort do r'il ar a t'áob na d'íre a g'íre
na páirí maíadon lé h'íre an r'on éiríoch an
éirí d'íre : íorírl, 7 glán r'írl on n'íle p'íre,
7 amolighe. Almen.

Alg beannughaob na p'íre do neach ab'íre
íre.

Fearsa. B'íre d'íre. Freagra. B'íre d'íre.

O n t írl.

Beannairí d'íre a t'íre maíadon leir na t'íre
laicíre do laicíre do g'íre d'íre an t'íre
maíre, ag ar ag a b'íre d'íre an t'íre a g'íre
a n'íre an r'íre. Almen.

Aln n'íre don Ch'íre d'íre do l'íre, léiríoch
é f'íre an a t'íre d'íre ag colba d'íre, n'íre an a
íre d'íre cile, ag ar ag a d'íre d'íre f'íre d'íre
d'íre.

Aln ammaíre, 7 an m'ic, 7íre.

S

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Iar roim ag cur aláim teannta ne a éile rags
feachtyn ruar an dia abrad.

Binnacht an an deamonoio nonadómica, conda
anoir, 7 go bnat, agus tne ríogál na ríog-
gal. Amen.

Abnad sé ian rom go ciontutnafad an pait-
tean, an natam aca q neam. An beannat
Mhne, dia da beatha a Mhne. An chne.
Cnerom anora, athar. An fcorom genea-
nalta. Almhriginn do dhia nle cumhaetach.

Deanad an rom rignadad compiar ag
smuainb an peacad an lae sin, maille le con-
tention, abnad na diaig sin an éno oile dár-
nairge na marone tuar go rnoig an omra tá
anrom dan ab torad. Al thige ayna adé nle-
cumafagh. Algar nad abantari anro.

hiothaim na loighe.

Al dhe do bealbríob gac ní
Soanb curam fof dídean éadé:
Al noul dñn cum ruain a noet,
Gab an gcumadé onc do láim.

Taróbrí doróche nad bí raití,
Sealg Satam, nad marit lé a luag:
Gac riabra farar da acób ríto
Cñn iad an gcúl a bpad uaim.

Alro atam na nle bhuaigh,
Ióga mílir uarbh do ghin:
San rpiorad ífic rnatohmaríad,
Alniarimro ronn deannro rin.

Saón

Sáoraim a tíghearna mar nóbairé, cumdaig
im mar gcodhlab, cum go ndiongnadomaí
comhparne parré críort, agas go bfaigmáir
biochruaímneaf a riocháim.

Caomhnaím a tíghearna mar mac imneaf
do rúl, 7 gab éugad q gcoimeirce pao fíatá-
nna, deonna a tíghearna an taircail a noé
an pheacach.

Al tíghearna dñat. nochríne oraim, agas bína
rim, gabad do tnochríne a tíghearna of an gcáin,
doreir mar do éiríamna q noócaríonac.

Fearfa, Eir a tíghearna lé mo ghraí.

Freaga. Alas go fíoríorí mároglon chu-
ghad.

ON THAL.

Tairíon a tíghearna an cuairt cum an áiríirí,
7 díbir accein uairí nlealga na namhad, dea-
nab do naomíamgíl biochéomhnaí an, da tair-
pab ríne do raoncomfo a riocháim, 7 tair-
gíob do bígínnachí oraim tne chíort an
tíghearna. Almen.

Coirneagab an rom é feín ag náb. Binn-
gíob, 7 caomhab an tairíirí a dí nleumáctac
im, an tairíirí, an mac, 7 an ríoríad naomí.
Almen.

Alí rom tñat bab feríirí leiríaríe a bfeiríe
codalca a namhíob.

u n a i g h t h e c h a i n o u t n á c t á c á
 r i o m f h a o i r o m .

21 N T S á i l m ʒ i s e r e r e m e i d e u s .

D é i n t r ó c á i n e o r m a d é : d o n é i n d o m o r -
 t r o c r y n e f é i n .

A g a r d o n é i n i o m a d a m l a c h t a d o t r ó c á g e : c g t
 u á i m m h a n l o f a .

I o n n a i l m é f ó r ó m a i n d u m é : a g a r g l a n m é ó m
 p h e a c a t h .

21 n a n a d b a n g o b p r l i m a m á l a c h a n m e a g -
 c o i n : a g a r g o b f u i l m o p á c á d l e a é u n u m
 a g r y d o r i ó r .

21 o h a g a r d a m á i n d o é i o n t r y g m é : 7 a d l á t g
 d o n i m e m é o l c , i o n a r g o b f o i l l r i g t i d e é f i n -
 é e g t a n d o n á r d t i b h : 7 g a b a g a t d o
 b e i t h b u á d g n o u l o r t p a b r e i t m a r .

O n f e u é g a b a c c o i m t i b d o c o m p e i n f ó m é : 7
 a b p á c a d a i b d o g e i n m o m h a t h a i n m é .

O n f á c g u n g n a d r y d t á a n f h i n m e : d o é a i r -
 b á t á d a m é g c i n t e a c h t , a g a r n á n h e a g n a .

I o m é n a i t f i g t á i o r o í p o r m a t h i g f a n a , 7
 b i á m é a n m o g h l a n a t h : i o n o l f a t h t á m é ,
 7 b u d h g i l e m é m a f n e a c h t a .

D o b e u n a t á g a r o f á r 7 r o l á r l é a n e i r -
 t r o c t d a m : 7 g e a b r y d m o é n á m a g n a n u m -
 l a g a l a c h g h a i n l e a n a r .

F e i l l

Feill do ghráir óm pócádaib : agas glan uáim
myle mhailir.

Cnuthaig cnorbe glan ionnam a dhé, agas aic-
nuagairí spionairí dínib in méimíob.

Ma teilg mé óo haghairí : agas na beir do
naimíspionairí uáim.

Tabhóg meadar do rlaínte daim : 7 foirtillig
mé lé spionairí púonápalta.

2||rínferó mé do rligthe do dhongairí fgcóna-
éa : agas aicphillfró doime loctaca chu-
gat.

2l dhé, a dhé mo rlaínte, raón ó dhónta po-
la mé : agas aicmholpaig mo teanga tfin-
cegt.

Foirceólfrróh tū mo phuirimíde a chigheanna :
agas aicneocairíh mo beál do dhgmhola.

2l an adóg go ndiongnaim iobóg do tugam-
thara : ní bphrígé tū ggn q láimíóhbairt
bitchadach.

ioobóg do dhia spionairí bñónach : a dhia na
bíob tgcuirne agat an éorbe combuice q
na humlugaó.

6i a tígghna go bíob an do dhfgéoil lé Sion, cum
go mberóir ballagha ianuralem an na wóg-
bail.

Glac:

Glaepais tū go fonnán iobbaire an deire,
ofnail, 7 laimioobaire : an sin lispairh
riáo laiohiophbaire an háltoir.

Gloir don áitir, agas don mac, 7 hól rpio-
raio naom : mar do bhí g tús, mar acá a
hoir, agas m g do biár do ríór. Amen,

ORRTHA ROIMHE FAOISEOIN.

A Thigshma nó buib, noicshmaig, a iora
Cnóir, a donpócair planté manma, glac
mphaiprim; agas tabair dam doilgh cróide,
7 deóna súl cum go ceannin doirde, agas do
ló malle le humlaí 7 le gloine compaíir mo
máinbicta, 7 mpaillrohe. Go fhoigéigh a ti-
ghma múnnaighe do coir ma bíon tū phigach
liom cé an cabhamthaéi arparmé ? Nó cé dion-
gnar trócaire onam an mo máilir ? Coimigh
ormra a tighma do goir g an mnaoi ó chanaán,
7 an an bprbliocanaé chum aithne, 7 fós do
gab lé plog deir do rhuata tne beir do ag coir
go haithneobach. Al tigherna maistó, 7 a óe
ra plánaigheoir an domam gab liomra, 7 ath-
ghab. Al iora pháimhaich do choirbheir tū
fein a mbár croiche cum na bprcaé do plánu-
gab, amhaire ormra an pécach boí, agas mé
ag gairm g haimm, agus na tabair aine com
móir 7 sin dom olera ionar go ndegmóda do
mhaire fein. Al g bío go ndynad meirí cionta
tne a mo pheroin leat ó ceare mo dhamnu-
ghach, táirir sin móir daill tura do trócaire
ara celséan tū caé do fáonad ó dhamant,
Da bhuigh sin gab agam go trócairead, or ir
tū fein mo plánaightheoir, 7 tabó paróin dam-
grob

grob pbeach mé. Al lora rgaóil manm ó choibneac
a loí, ags leigir é ó éneádeatib a amháin,
ignaim, 7 aichiam; m oir do ghair do tair-
bhao dháim, 7 bíamé plán. Cnri a tighina, 7
reio, tne maichghiomhar thrb tgluáiohe na
hoige nóbíada 22ne do mhachair, rna nóm
nle, doíolair, 7 thpinnne a rēc ann manam
foillreóar, agus mīrpior dām mīle amolide,
7 pbea buó coir dām dāmáil, 7 doéar a bpoir-
rom, 7 fōr neaptoar mé cum aicupioó rēum
noíarige óoib maile lé contrisíon, rmaile lé
lori doilgior, tura atá bitbeoó a bplairíor
neime a raogal na raoghal. Amen.

ONNTHA DEIS FAOISIOHE.

Shim, 7 achéungim oir a tighina, a dhé
na tēócne tne maichghiomhar thairib ofg-
luarbe do mātair noibhnaighe 22ne ois,
rna nóm nle mpaoríom a noir do ball do bheir
roglactaighe glnamīl agat, 7 iampaim fōr
ar do mōpōacē gach earbāó doilgīr, gach dīt
iomlame, rgaoh dearmod dā tēaplaigh ran
bhpaoríomī nō a bhpaoríom a bit eile dā
nolmāirb me noime ro, do lēpugāoh lé poir-
liona do tēócāine, agat do burheafā: agat
da neir rin a tighina tēonāigh meir do bheir
pa beoīs (agat mé neiglantpāon ón nle chāig,
7 íal pbeaib, 7 amolige) an mō leigen a rēc
go noigear neime, man a bhphīl cā fein a
naipōreli a raogal na raoghal. Amen.

ONNTHA NIA CCOMAOINEACH.

A tighina bēirb, a lora Cniórt atā oīan,
agat epichglaorīpā an pbeac boī am-
ligēcē

b'g'f'c' gan m'g'm'g'm agam ar maith'g'm'omhan
 z'ab'g' b'ic' dom z'ab' f'e'm, acht go b'f'z'l mo
 d'oc'ar a'n do z'roc'z'ne'f'i, agar a'n do z'h'g'm'ar-
 z'ear'z'ic' d'ion'f'z'ge do z'g'm'e, 7, f'h' da r'o'i-
 m'li'f' d'om'f'z'ena do z'ur'p' na m'z'a, 7 z'f'ola da z'o-
 lu'z'g' : o'm' at'a' col'a'n, 7 ann agam an na
 z'ru'ail'li'ob' l'e' h'iom'a'd' co'm'p'z'c' ; f'az'e' m'm'z'i'n
 f'f'ap'n'e' mo z'h'g'r'o' do b'e'it' d'roc'h'um'h'z'z'g'e' an
 lo'c'z'z'bh, g' an a'z'h'bh'ar'f'a, o' a'd'ia'z'ha'f' b'u'ib'
 agar a'm'h'o'm'd'ar' a'z'u'a'z'm'ar' a' t'a'm'f'i' an z'ru'a-
 z'an a'm'd'ear' ag z'eng'b'a'il' fan c'ep'u'a'd'om'a'ng
 ch'u'm'f'ang'f'i' ag z'u'all' o'p't'ra a'z'ob'ar' na t'p'c'c'g'e
 ag d'ena'd' lu'ar' z'ug'at' d'ig'z'z'g' l'e'ig'f' o'nt. Al
 t'a'im' ag z'e'ig'h'ic'ob' f'a' d'io'g'n' do ch'o'm'p'z'ce, 7
 o'f' z'h'ib' l'e'a'm' go b'f'z'l t'a' d'u'iom'e'g' agam mar
 b'p'ez'iom'h' t'a'm'g'f'ib' m'e' mo d'oi'g' do z'ur' i'o'n'at
 mar f'h'l'a'na'z'z'e'o'p'i. Al z'ig'ear'na no'f' a'm' o'z'c'
 c'ne'd' man'm'a, agur l'e'ig'im' l'f'e' f'a'z' na'p'e' mo
 z'o'm'p'ia'f' i'f' f'h'ad' m'e' an mo p'f'ea' do b'e'it' m'o'n'
 l'io'n'm'ar' t'p'e' a' b'f'z'l f'a'it'c'io'f' a'ob'al' dom g'la-
 ca'd', acht e'f'na a'na'g'r'o' f'm' lo'z'im' f'ad' f'h'o'n-
 z'roc'z'ne' e'g'e'm't'e, 7 m'u'm'g'im' a'p't'e. O'f'ic'a'ib'
 d'a' b'p'io'g'h' ro' o'm' a' z'ig'ear'na l'o'ra C'm'o'p't' l'e'
 p'o'f'g'r'o' f'a'il'ib'e' do z'h'p'c'c'g'e. Al n'ig' f'io'n'd'h'u'i-
 b'e' b'h'io'z'bu'am, a'z'h'e', agar a'z'h'z'ne' o'p'f'z'ling
 c'p'o'ch'ad'h, 7 p'a'f'f' t'a'p' ch'io'n' an e'ime' d'a'o'n'ad',
 e'ir't' l'iom' ag'a' b'f'z'l mo d'oc'ar'io'n'at, f'o'f'i' go
 z'p'oc'a'p'f'c' o'm' at'a' l'a'n' d'a'm'h'g'han, agar do
 p'f'ea', o'p'i' i'f' t'a'z'ob'ar' an m'a'z'g'ia'd' l'e' na'e' e'f-
 d'iz' d'ul' a' m'o'f'g'.

f'a'il'te d'huit a'io'd'h'ban't' na p'l'a'inte d'o' ho-
 f'nal'ad'h' az' mo f'on'f'a, f'ar' f'on' an ch'ime' d'ha'o'n-
 da a' c'ep'a'n'na p'a'f'i'f'i. f'a'il'te d'huit a'f'z'l d'a'o'n-
 u'a'f'al' do f'il' ar' c'ne'ach't'a'ib'h' mo z'h'ig'h'na l'o'ra
 C'm'o'p't', agur e' an na e'f'f'ad', l'e' g'g'lan'ad' p'f'ea'

án t-íogáil coinnig a chigfina oimpe do d'íogáil
 oípaígaíl t-á an t-íogáil péim. Gailligh oimpe a
 chigfina péaca do dhíob do t-íogáil, a t-á n-á
 méim agam mé péim do l-íogáil an a n-íogáil
 naigh mé go h-íogáil. T-íogáil a chigfina
 na n-íogáil aighé m-íogáil m-íogáil, agas ph-íogáil,
 ionas an m-íogáil l-íogáil oimpe a c-íogáil, a n-íogáil,
 go mo f-íogáil mé naomhíogáil na h-íogáil naomhíogáil do
 c-íogáil. U-íogáil do d'íogáil f-íogáil on m-íogáil f-íogáil
 e-íogáil m-íogáil aighé a t-íogáil do d'íogáil a t-íogáil
 do d'íogáil, f-íogáil t-íogáil, f-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil
 b-íogáil, f-íogáil do d'íogáil m-íogáil f-íogáil mo f-íogáil
 f-íogáil, ionas an t-íogáil ionas mo l-íogáil, c-íogáil
 f-íogáil a t-íogáil an mo f-íogáil m-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil,
 aighé m-íogáil an mo f-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil
 do mo m-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil, 7 m-íogáil
 ionas mo l-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil mo f-íogáil, 7 m-íogáil
 a n-íogáil f-íogáil mo n-íogáil. Amen.

ORRTHA IAR CCÁITHIOMH CO-
 MAOINEACH.

Burócaí t-íogáil a chigfina naomhíogáil a t-íogáil
 aighé m-íogáil, agas a t-íogáil bhíochm-íogáil
 naigh do d'íogáil méim t-íogáil aighé m-íogáil
 b-íogáil 7 an f-íogáil gan f-íogáil f-íogáil a t-íogáil
 b-íogáil oimpe t-íogáil péim a t-íogáil f-íogáil
 do d'íogáil do f-íogáil l-íogáil do d'íogáil f-íogáil,
 7 le f-íogáil naomhíogáil do m-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil
 C-íogáil. U-íogáil oimpe gan an f-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil
 naighé do d'íogáil na f-íogáil f-íogáil l-íogáil péim
 f-íogáil f-íogáil do d'íogáil f-íogáil, a t-íogáil f-íogáil
 f-íogáil f-íogáil a t-íogáil a t-íogáil m-íogáil f-íogáil
 f-íogáil f-íogáil naomhíogáil. B-íogáil f-íogáil na
 f-íogáil f-íogáil, 7 na c-íogáil f-íogáil f-íogáil,
 b-íogáil f-íogáil na f-íogáil f-íogáil a t-íogáil, agas

T

na

na lghaighzióe q mo mímém, 7 an mantoil.
 Bíod sí agam ma bairbire q cātānāra, porone,
 umlāra, 7 na nōfgrubailce eile. Bíod sí na
 ríotcōrnām dom óiden q éelgaib meicnāo ro-
 fāicrionā, 7 dofaicreana go hāzlibe, 7 fōr
 na ruabnīr agam a nahgrōh mēle anphogh
 cōrīp, agar anma, dom fābāil lomac fēin a
 coimōēna pīnīne dānab coīn beith do choimh-
 liona rhlāmhuil q chrīch dhfganrgh mobhē-
 zā : agar ar ro grōim thū q beith deōntac
 fa meirī an ciontāc bōr do tneōruagā cūmplei-
 de dofaicreirī tū na gloīne rāzāine q a bprīl
 tū fēin mānāon lē do mhac, agar lair an rpio-
 nāo nāōm, do solār fīrīnneach, do fāram
 iomlān, do lūzāine mānānūg, do solār
 doigcūoēnāigze, 7 do rhlānporfe. Amen.

clai sonnaohach na bpeacāo
 do rēirī mtegrā na naitheacoh, agar na
 cceimpeacāo mānbhēa fhoghīar do neaytu-
 gāo meōna na naitziogāc nōm fhaōirēom.

don chead aithne:

I Othaladnāo .i. diā brēige donōnāo. Gan
 gñāoh do beir ar diā ór cēn gāc nōm nī. Dn-
 gñāo iomānāc do chnectūiribh. Contabhāir
 no āimīuor a bpongcāib cneirdeim.

Dmōphior fā airtioqlaibh an cneirdeim, fā
 airtntaib dē, nō na hēglāirī, eayba dōtēur
 a nōia, no bōtēar m a tneōcūine. Andōtēar
 maille lēyrīl do beir agatgnāra nō tneōcūine dē
 do thef ont gan comōirpūga māthgīnōm doo
 tāob fēin.

Om:

Dáinnonár, aránlagár, píreoga, géillim
dairlingéib, do deannadóinach, do éimhíngh,
do fáobfáirtine do mhéimnadhóib, 7c.

Cumadh do dhéanó lé deamhóirib, lé fearaib,
nó lé mairib ganma, nó lé luí fáobfeara, le-
gior, nó fíor do ghlacadóh uátha.

Eincear, ríorma, aramlaí don Phapa,
no don Eglair, curóigha le heinrib, nó fáob
do dhéanó dháiribh cumann no comberpaio do
dhéanó léo gan mairanar.

Leigtheadar a leibnair eirceib gan éio, díor-
bónaet léo, ar lé ceao.

Teimhígh do éur q nóc fá filltó ó eirceí nó
ó ríorma.

Gan dhíne dá éur féin go laetamhígh q co-
máce de, naomairne oígh, na naingiol, nó na
nám : Gan dhíne do éur do a tola lé toil ndé.

DOON DANA HAITHNE.

Ainn de féin, nó doimní bínar do bíá do
tabáit go díomhaomhí, nó go míomh-
óghl.

Shionna eighthe do thabhairt. Críorst nó
a fuil, nó a éorp ; nó a páir a éneáí, ball
dó ballaib, nó dom ní bínar do, do tabáit mar
míomha go hayonórác, nó go hegeínt.

2hne ois, na hantat, na naomh, naire
na naom, no nerce bhnaige an bit, no fop
creatuirthe de do glao do heccónaé m
mioná.

Eareame, mallugha, nō puagha dōne q
pein, nō q nee oile don uigbal, nō fop q
creatuirib eile an bit.

2hionna, nō mōr dōirionac do bhurroth.
Eigh do dhao an dume eile, no pioe do ta-
bairt do cum mion lgcónaé do chabairt, no
cum imoheanightha do dhnaoth an dia, no an
nerchibh naomta bhair do.

DOM TREAS 21THNE.

GAn an domnac, na feilte oile faoine na
hglairi do congball.

Daonobair do dhnao, na do cum da dea-
nao ran faoine.

Nerce do deanaé, na do díol ran faoine
gan naanar rran éto na hglairi, gan dia
donópuga, na do ghebe ran faoine, rran reir-
bhír rrbionadalta do dhéanao mte. Gan ren-
moir éatoilce na tghaís díada eile deirce
ran faoine.

21n domnac, nō an lá faoine do baicim lé
poignobairibh, lé rúga, lé cluadairb, lé
namge, lé deocadonac, lé himir, nō le
promaomf.

San

San oipeige bíaba, tnaíza migne tnaíza an
Spionáro naoim, tnaíza na Cnoíde, na angr-
borta ran, na Sailm aíteirde, na ralmadónaí
eile, na Dardín, na caóntúíraí q bíth do
nao na do óíad, ran rdoine.

DON CHEATHAMHACH AICHNE.

Gln onóir do tabáit doo haití, no doo
maícaín gan gnáó do bheith ag adóibh, gan
fóirchin onra an a niaíraí, tgeaíne nó
arumhláí do tabáit doib, fíis, anfhogh no
bnón do éur oíra, gan anadomáil tneúabq, nó
tne ímáíne, a mbualáó, nó a mallugáó,
iozomíad, nó mairmair do óíad onra, foch-
mároe, no magá do óíam fúca.

Cancáíne, gramhláí, no míomhoó do tá-
báit doas gánaib cille, no tuáite, do mhaí-
gerterib, no do rooib foglamtha, no fós do
phaoínib aorta.

Íang éaglaí do támaíng oíre fíemíne éoíne,
nó tne gramhláí.

DON CHURGEACH AICHNE.

Blí oríne do tabáit, díamáó, no ranta-
ghaóh go heaccónaó, nó go maííreacé,
fíach, nó nímígnáó do bheith agat do oríne aí-
bíe.

Tíorantáí, améiluga, nó cuáóáil do
óíad an fíeíhtímaíbh, q íocábéqib, no fós
an óaomib q bíe eile.

Eac-

Baccoir dimeirt an bhaintneabhchaduib;
an bitlécraib no q fanbofruib.

Diozalcar priobairde do bhiaib nó diaimod
do thabairt fa dhia a bhiaim.

Gan maithlinnar do thabac do éac eile ra
nfgcoir do niffoq oir.

Gan camt, nó combeagra do dhiaoh lé
comairam, tne phuach, nó tne phaltanar.

Daoine do bualad, do marlughadh, no
dairiughadh, agas gan iad fao rmar.

DOM TSHEISIOH ALITHNE.

A balleannar, rciapacar, ro domdair roir
feairuib q oile, no roir fli agas mnaoi.

Buairmilair roir orne, 7 bécadad, no pécá
q bit eile ran taobra a naghro natorne.

Comafg colnairon fear, agas mnaoi porta
fir oile, mnaoi ruagalta, mnaoi ghaoil,
mharigom, no mnaoi q bit oile rbi porta. ?||an
ro don mnaoi an an léc eile, ma cumafgan lé
fli mna eile, lé peairam fgliri fa gnaobad,
no fa moir ghnamnabara, lé fli gaoil, no lé
feq an bit eile fgan é porta aice.

Polurion no porta ril, glacgeadé tnuad-
ligte, fmgacithe neamhghlana colnairde.

Comairon, fgríone, no áohmaile darr-
rúir,

CRÍOS DÁITHÉ. 151

íomhail, fíamh, no anéonúgá mairtí, noí a
éiód tpe antoil.

leabair, nam, duanta, no aóibáin íu-
mógaá do leigto, no dáithir.

Brat ammean, no deoc do charitím cum mī-
mēme do gñíoraó.

Ané cúirialta do tabáir do dáomibh, no
deallac ag comhriof ar oile.

DOM TSHEACOMHOCH ALITHNE.

Gloraíar, creacá, fannacáir égean;
mealltonaí, cleasaghaet, no cluame-
riof a naic, no gceanadair a cconna, no a
neimeir.

Carabá, no dírlíde melta, furbacáan
dírlíde, cum egragáó, miochomhtróm imeg-
tha, no bneús.

Pallraí no meabhriú a miorúnaí no meoh-
éan.

Mhealltonaí fa aipnéir, a nannadhaibh, no
maluac.

Meite do cinnac no do glacáon a naíge ó
dáomib do fúggo bradae, no go loíac íao,
dochq do denamí deallac no do máoin orne eile,
Alipnéir, no máoin orne eile tpaíáil a mairg,
no q nímáiro, agar gan agcun q éaoi abpha-
gala, no q áirto - 1 noime fein.

Faillíde

192. **U N T E A G A S**

Caillroo do dhána a reirbír, no fa neirib
do beir q haontaoib.

Uingiot fallra do bualadh, no ágiot do
éiomabao.

Gan na piaca dlisteanaca atá oiré díoc.
Gan firine do dhíadh dootphocal; no doo
geilla dlistionach.

Siomontaí fa neirib coiribéa, no ríona-
dálta do naic no do éinnach. Uiríneáct ag
buant éinnag ar iarfaí, no ar aipéa neir q
bíe neamhíneareghthe.

DOO OCHTMAOH AITHNE.

Piagnairí bínege do dhána. Gan an firinne
dabail go noochan do dhíne eile.

Uimmaí ppiómla do gám do nech eile, la-
bát go hóc q, oiréceir do ghlacath go
hísa ma aigib, aipíor loíac do dhána aip
gan faí, gan a éla do éornao.

Píca no loí reneáeac dhíne eile ophoill-
ríogha. leirnécha dhíne eile ophoglaó gan
a cheo. bheir ag eirteacht go mionnach lé
cáit ppiobhaóe no lé gnotharchibí reneóio-
cha dhíne eile.

DOO NAOMHAOH AITHNE.

Mlangar do bheir ag fear do mhaóí phur
eile, no do mhaóí q bíe nach lair fein :
mar

mar ym don mndoi da naib anóil aice d'fior
mnd'eile, nó doimheg af da feg pórtá.

DON DEACHMHACH AITHNE.

Teaé, no fshañ, óglac, no banóglach;
bó, nó capoll, eallac, aingior, no
maoin cómgan do rantugha tan cheant.

AITHEANTA NA HEAGLOISI. DON CHEAD. AITHNE.

Gan feilte raóine na hfglaíri do éong-
báil m^y is óual. Gan aiprean deirtéet
gacha domnaig sgacha lá raóine go caondu-
thiafach. Uheir lé gáine, nó lé ha-mailir ag
an aiprean, comers no buaidhnegh do éun
an neach eile fa aiprean deirtéet mar báil
óual.

DON DANAÖH HAITHNE.

Gan tróisgrohe na heaglaíri do dhéat m^y
is coir, feoil deithiodh ran éonéar, an
rna catadóirib timdir, an rna uigillibibh, dia
haoine nó dia rádanin : ngehe dicit ran éon-
gar, eim, cáireno bainne do éaitim ran éon-
ghar af do neir ondaigde na heaglaíri.

DON TREAS AITHNE.

Gan paoríerone do déanab hian fa mbliá-
gum an do pbeadaibh mgbhza, an éaro
is luga de. An paoríedin ym do déanab lé ra-
ganta edeapbhcha ag naé bfril ead ón pápa
nó ó onbionair na háite : no a dñab lé ragair
coirmeirg g a bfril bang eagloiri.

Gan raerámmint éurip chruíort do ghlacab
(an churó is lúgha de) ó domnac na pailme go
domnac mioncháis. Comaomeac do ghlacath fá
cáis ar larm órne fglaise fgan cío aige ón bpá-
pa na do tab eile mǵ buró vial comaombe cáis
do tabáit a mac.

DOON cheathramhath aithne.

SOLLUMAM nó onóin phóirta do dñauh ó tñir
Aróemnt go heipám, nó ó étoom an
luaitne go mioncháis.

DOON chuigeath aithne.

DEACMATH prím, nó opnaíl do congbaíl
ón gcléir nveighéneromhig a nagnó ol-
ge, nó dñgnáir na hglaise. Al northe, a
bpeanā, ciór a northe, no aghit do
congbaíl ó daoimib fglairi go hamolozac.

Uranpation, nó rēlbh emarob do dñmad a
nurpation, a ceallair, an deacmā, a
pegan, ciór, nó a cegt na cleine. Egcóir, nó
letnom do dñmad an daoimib fglairi, a peapra-
nair, nó an neitib bñar dāib.

Gan poirthe, na congbaíl rñar do tabáit
do phfyranaib fglairi a bphz l cñam hanma,
agay iāo na nāfñar, rñar earbró gléir eile le
recht a tñir.

MA SEACHT CCEIMNPHEACA
ḡḡANBHTHA.

DON DIOMAR. Glóin dhíomádom, ainmneim
lé honóir, priesumpcion, anódnar,
umáica, anmhaoibeamh, lanmáiribít, rcléir,
blaíomonn, raibíbo, rtenáirín, tancrúne an
éach eile, magadh oíra, hipocrisí, nó
raobénaabapallra.

DON TSHAINC.

SAINT. Saláig fgeónach, paíaltar mío-
cómpiaíac, gnaoh anumacac an neicib ra-
íalta, anphnaghain ionta, enúar, gontú-
de, ftenócrúne, níméamthanaí, gan iáíar,
nó aiplioca do tábáit daor níáctanaí, beir
édeontac nímhíngthéí fad rtaíó fém.

DON DRUIS.

DO labnaman an an drúir ag tnaí drín
q an ríró aicne.

DON TRUTH.

TNACH. Doilgíor fa raibíor, fa pa-
íaltar, fa íéan, nó fa óíghontán
drúne eile, doláir tne íeigíteir drúne eile,
brón tne a gnaíraib, lútgain tne bócan do
íomáran, míteir do beir q íéin, nó an q
gnóbachaib, doíghéíall an a hóc do bhánc
ar a gnaíamthaib, ar a raíohcib, nó ar
a lúagáill.

DON CHRAOS.

Chaos, anéocairer, bíad díctó gan oenar,
 anéaiream tar aepam. Diomail, bícha
 na mboí do thabairt do thionaduib, meisce,
 cairr, plantíde iomaircáca, deoc pól gan
 eart no niasanar.

DON FHEIRGE.

Feairge, miophorone, diomaisgíocht, ec-
 cinnrar, miomhó do dhíne eile, domian-
 zar, mioméan, fícgídear, bhígneáir, tío-
 dān, iomach, anmairgá, lethéirgán.

DON LEISGE.

Leisge, míghā g neitibh diadha neamhā-
 tinar, rbadantar i ccáirib rbiomadaltā,
 amórl, a rartar, nō a focálcomparā, neamh-
 pōn a neimheirge, nō a nunnairgíib an meodān
 doróce, nō a nunnairgíib eile. Dmírfheare
 do éodla, roo diomāomear, nozām do bhneit
 beir a niasanar chorparā, rēc do bícha do
 r doznugāb le hóbā, neamhāanugā a ndeigim-
 tīn, faillíbe a ccáirib ra nā éoin beir faillio-
 gāc, mainzina ra bhígnéar do bhneit le díā
 tne a mōnziolairtib dhíct, nō ra búrdéar do
 bhneit lēo doir comcome, faillíbe do raob gí-
 dhe do dhāb an beodāib, 7 an mānbaibh.

Do bān an g cōmairgāz mē an ro go foill
 pō gneohib euzamhla pīcāb ra pīc tabhā dop
 aine go bhírl dāfōnt pīcāb an cōmairgāz go
 bēan an nēc, bíob dā lēc nāc beir rē cōmācē
 ionta.

ionta. Is iad rom peca ambfyr, agus peca
comhaghuróthbóirne eile, comhógtar m^a rin
g órne fíbhá eólaí do beir g a ccéir, no a
nealagáin gabhar ré lé a ar mad do tís doeg
baoinibh eile, no do féin ar beir ambfiorac
dóran taobhrán. Níar sin is peca damfetríac
do fagat beir g fíbhá foghlamta, nó eólaí
an rna caraibh bhíar da fagat, agus da
orfeí, 7 ní raonán a ambhíor é. Níar sin
don liag ámeólaí, don aóbhacóir neimífach,
don notáin micleirce, agus do óirógaró eile
aneolacha da ramhail, chggear lamh do char
go haróana accéir nó a nealabam fganíao
reolta, na fearac mnte, oir ní raonán a nam-
bhíoríao, do bhíog go ma ríafanar daibh
beir foghlamtha, cleirce fan cheir, no fan
gladham gabhar ríao né ar níor tuíge ma do
chgseoir úrío, no gnar do bhíao oirre.

Tús arí go camíoní anpca, agus cam-
peacard órne eile g féin ma veir ré, ma cho-
málioohan ré, no ma aontaghán ré aóhíao,
ma gabhann ré pát, no cumán fín aóhíao.
Ma cheilíonn ré é, no ma do ní rín g, amhrí
fin ma mólaí ré é, agus é dhíao, agus mona
tus ré córmegí fa a dhíao nóim a dhíao, 7c.

Famé a nabraim an ro gofoill comhíoghach
an raíhíoghach nóim a phaoiréim gne, caí-
líothar, agus rímhí a peacach do bheir aige
mheabhíar lé a naíhíar rle accu ríor don trá-
gat faoiréone ann a phaoiréim da lachg : no
an charóir lachá dhé, ní buoh fáláir dhó rí-
tuáirim do beir aige orna lé a mímín go hín-
míneac, agus da bñíog ro ríuál rar coín do
gach aítíoghach ar bích nóim dhól da faoi-
réim

redm amrean iomcubarohe do éarim lé a póc-
 baib gon a ngé, a ccailiothar, ra numheir
 do thabairt éam corine, do neir na haga ó
 do nhe ré fairedm noime, agus ann rin tnd
 atá operdm ain contriion, no doilgiar deqb-
 zacnoche da gabáil pa a pócá, an méro gonb
 amolighe é a nazaró vé. Algur na buró lon leir
 (ma pfoan) beir taoib lé Alcturion, nó léla
 gtuirri do táob a pócá, ran méro gonb do-
 énach é don ann amáin. La beirig umairio
 tairigfo ré páram do tábqé do dia rdon tpa-
 gal. an rna pócábaib do neinne ré, do neir
 bheirte, agus aichne a norde faoirerom.

F I N I T.



